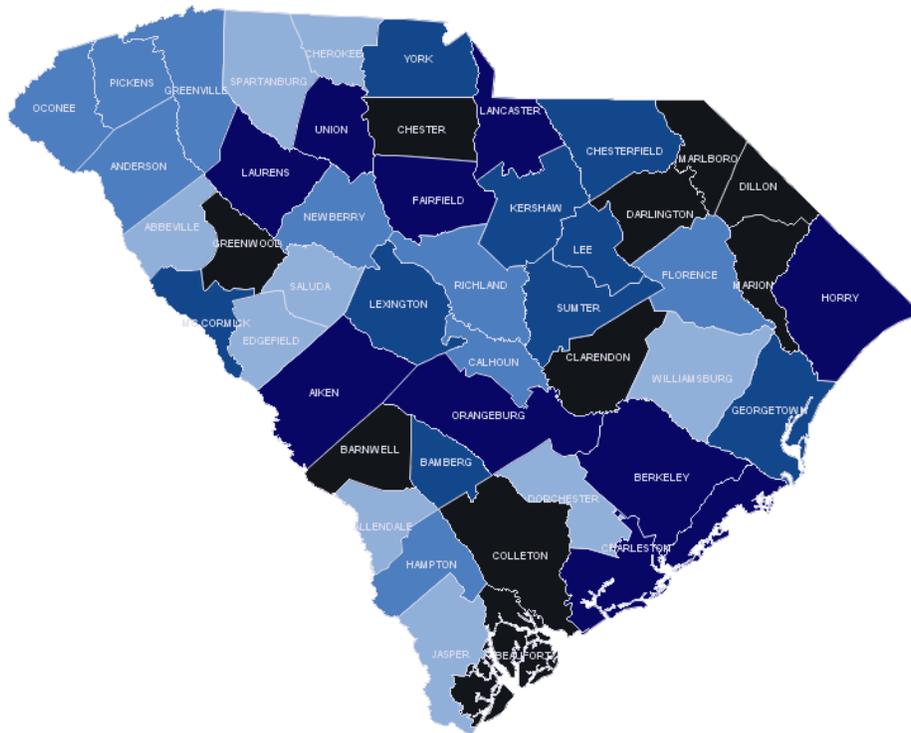


# Statistics Concerning Child and Youth (Aged 0–17) Victims of Crime as Recorded in the South Carolina Incident-Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) for Years 1991–2015



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## Abstract

This report uses data from the South Carolina Incident-Based Reporting System (SCIBRS) to provide statistics concerning child and youth victims of crime. It includes general trends from 1991 through 2015 for victims under eighteen, as well as general trends for victims aged 0–10 and 11–17 over this same period. More specific statistics from 2011 through 2015 review the most numerous and/or most serious crimes affecting sixteen different groups of victims: white males, black males, Hispanic males, other males, white females, black females, Hispanic females, and other females aged 0–10 and 11–17. County-level victimization rates for 2011 through 2015 are also included.

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## Introduction

This report provides statistics for years 1991–2015 concerning child and youth victims of crime who are under the age of eighteen. Its data source is the South Carolina Incident-Based Reporting System (SCIBRS). The SCIBRS is compatible with the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). The SCIBRS data result from approximately 275 law enforcement agencies reporting incident information to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED), which manages the SCIBRS and provides support to law enforcement agencies through auditing, training, and guidance on coding individual incidents. SLED also stores every incident submitted by the law enforcement agencies on a state repository and submits those same incidents to the FBI. This repository has protected access.

SLED granted the author permission to query this repository because of her affiliation with the South Carolina Statistical Analysis Center (SC SAC). Since the general public cannot access this data, it was the author’s keen interest to provide a report that readers could use as a reference for statistics concerning crimes against victims under eighteen years of age. The SCIBRS data are rich in detail, rendering her challenge to parse the data in a logical, understandable, and informative way.

The report proceeds by moving from the general to the specific. First, it examines victim data for the state as a whole through time for crimes against persons and crimes against property, as well as for victims of both crime categories. The total count is unduplicated at the level of incident report by victim; thus, it will always be less than the addition of counts from the two crime categories, because in any given year, some victims will be recorded victims of more than one type of crime on each incident report.

For all years examined here and for this subset of the population, crimes against persons have been more prevalent in the SCIBRS data. Crimes against property had a less proportionate effect during the first half of the timespan examined, while increasing in prominence during the second half of the timespan examined.

Next, the report looks at a breakdown of data by age to draw a meaningful line for further exploration. Dividing the victims into two groups seemed to make sense: those victims ten and younger and those victims between the ages of eleven and seventeen. The following bar chart of crimes committed against victims of these age groups shows how age groups are affected differently by each crime. Considering youth victims as one group would obscure this phenomenon. In this bar chart and elsewhere, the crimes are listed from left-to-right according to FBI hierarchy (e.g., murder—the most serious crime—is always listed leftmost). Definitions of particular crimes can be found in SLED’s publication *Crime in South Carolina* available here: <http://www.sled.sc.gov/SCCrimeBooks.aspx?MenuID=CrimeReporting>.

The following pie charts consider each age group separately to establish the most prevalent crimes experienced by each. Subsequently, a line graph through time tracks the crimes identified in the pie charts as being the most numerous for each group. Sometimes the violent crimes (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, sexual battery, robbery, aggravated assault) were among the most numerous crimes; if they were not, they were included. Thus, each line graph includes information about crimes that most affected victims, as well as the most serious crimes affecting victims. The specific crimes varied somewhat between the age groups.

The majority of the report focuses on examining these most numerous and most serious crimes for each age group, but with the additional consideration of eight sex–race–ethnicity groups: white males, black males, Hispanic males, other males, white females, black females, Hispanic males, and other females. In the SCIBRS data (and likely in the world), each of these groups is affected differently by different crimes.

Parsing the data by age, sex, race, ethnicity, and crime results in a nuanced understanding of the circumstances of crime as they affect children and youth. Ultimately, statistics for sixteen different groups of victims are presented: eight sex–race–ethnicity groups for each of two age groups.

The following thirteen sections detail the most numerous and/or most serious crimes. Whereas previous sections focused on the 1991–2015 timespan, instead these sections focus on the most recently-available timespan of 2011–2015. Each section provides a count of victims and a victimization rate, a pie chart of the proportion that each group contributes to victims as a whole, a bar chart of the victimization relative rate index, a chart of victim-to-offender relationships, and a chart of crime locations. Thus, for each crime, an understanding develops for how it affects the group examined, how the victim is related to the offender, and where it is taking place. The particularities of victimization are not uniform across groups.

Totals, respectively, for victim-to-offender relationships and crime locations are not necessarily additive. This is because victims can have multiple offenders as recorded on any one incident report, which opens the possibility that an individual victim on an incident report could have multiple victim-to-offender relationships. Similarly, an incident report can record multiple locations of victimization, even for an individual victim. Finally, the victim-to-offender relationship is just that: it conveys the relationship that the victim has to the offender. For example, if “(Grand, Step) Child” is indicated, that means that the victim was a child, and the offender was a grandparent, parent, or stepparent.

Victimization rates are calculated using the SCIBRS data in conjunction with population data from the Missouri Census Data Center (MCDC). The MCDC has a tool called Dexter that allows for the design of custom queries to extract extremely specific population data, such as county-level population numbers for an individual calendar year for people of a certain age, sex, race, and ethnicity. The tool can be accessed here: <http://mcdc.missouri.edu/applications/uexplore.shtml>.

Victimization rate can be understood as the occurrence of victims (as recorded in the SCIBRS data) in 10,000 members of the population of that group. For instance, if the simple assault victimization rate for white males aged 0–10 is 23.31, this means that the SCIBRS data record what can be understood as 23.31 white male victims aged 0–10 for every 10,000 white males aged 0–10 in the jurisdiction (usually South Carolina, but analyses later in the report consider South Carolina counties).

The victimization relative rate index (RRI) is a way to depict the magnitude of disproportionality that groups face in terms of victimization, as recorded in the SCIBRS data. RRI analyses always take one group as a reference group, with its victimization rate set to one. All other groups are compared to that group. In the analysis included here, white males serve as the reference group for all male groups, and white females serve as the reference group for all female groups. The RRI can be understood to be “that many times the rate of the reference group”. For instance, when stating that the murder victimization RRI for black males aged 11–17 in South Carolina is 5.18, this means that the SCIBRS data record that black males aged 11–17 are murdered at more than five times the rate of white males aged 11–17.

RRI analyses have some nuances. There must be adequate numbers of people in each group, and the smaller the number in either the reference group or the group under consideration, the less significance the RRI analysis is taken to have. In the analyses included here, there were at least five victims in each reference group, but the other groups considered occasionally did not have enough members. In this case, their respective victimizations RRIs are indicated with a double asterisk, “\*\*”. Another criterion is that each group must comprise at least 1% of the population considered, which is true of all groups considered here. Further, the RRIs must be “far” away from the RRI of the reference group to be meaningful. So, an

RRI of 1.15 might not convey significant disproportionality. Likely, an RRI of 1.4 or more would. Typically, disproportionality is of especial concern when it is greater, rather than lesser.

Finally, the report includes a county map and table of youth (aged 0–17) victimization rates (per 10,000) for victims of crimes against persons and/or crimes against property for South Carolina counties during the timespan 2011–2015. The map is useful in understanding how victimization rates of counties relate to one another geographically.

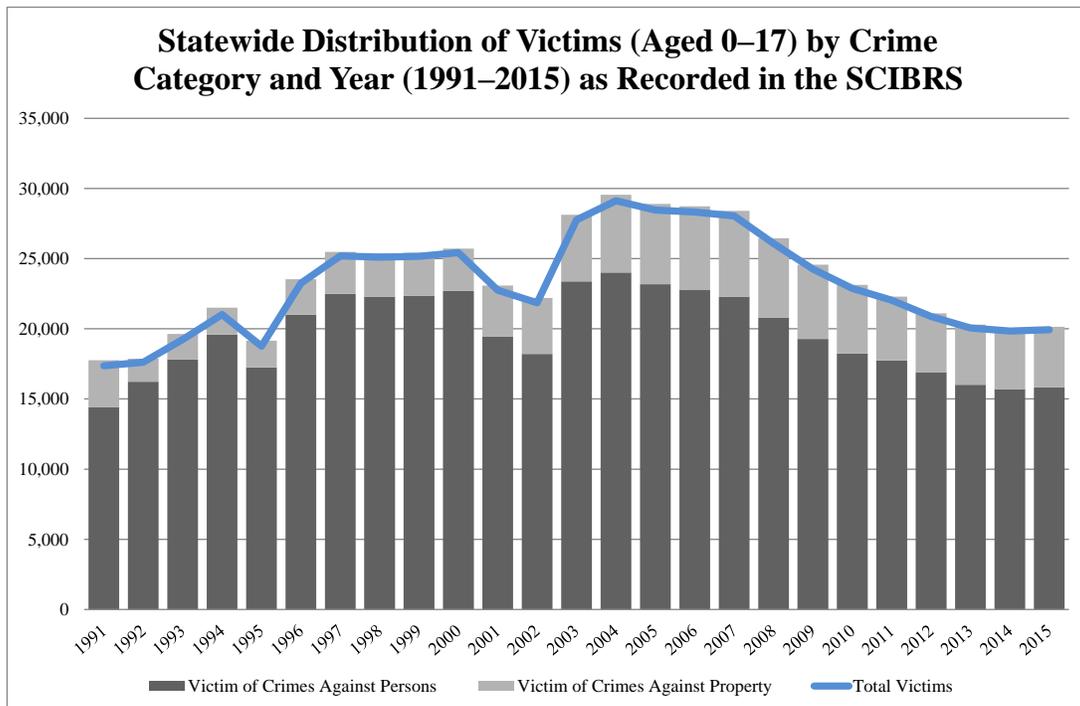
While yielding a wealth of information, the SCIBRS data do have limitations. Most notably, the SCIBRS records data regarding only those crimes reported to police. Of course, many crimes go unreported; the SCIBRS cannot be understood to represent all victimization that takes place in South Carolina. Further, victims can be unduplicated only with respect to incident reports, rather than with respect to the entire population of victims. This state of affairs is due to the fact that there is no universal identifier in the SCIBRS data for people. Therefore, the numbers contained in this report should be understood within context: they represent specific victimizations that have been reported to police.

Statistics that are “high” or “low” can be challenging to interpret, as the underlying factors are myriad and opaque. For instance, understanding a high statistic might require differentiating between good policing and a violent jurisdiction. Similarly, understanding a low statistic could mean telling the difference between inadequate criminal justice funding and a peaceful jurisdiction. Accordingly, the data in this report must be understood in conjunction with other information that the reader may have access to. While the SCIBRS is not complete in and of itself, it continues to offer an extremely informative and valuable resource that is the result of an immense cooperative effort by law enforcement. Truly, South Carolina benefits from one of the best crime reporting systems in the nation: it was the first state to adopt a NIBRS-compatible system, and it continues to lead the way in advances in data integrity.

This report is dedicated to child and youth victims of crime. Behind every number included here is a life—and the countless lives affected by it. Not all lives can be counted here, but all are remembered.

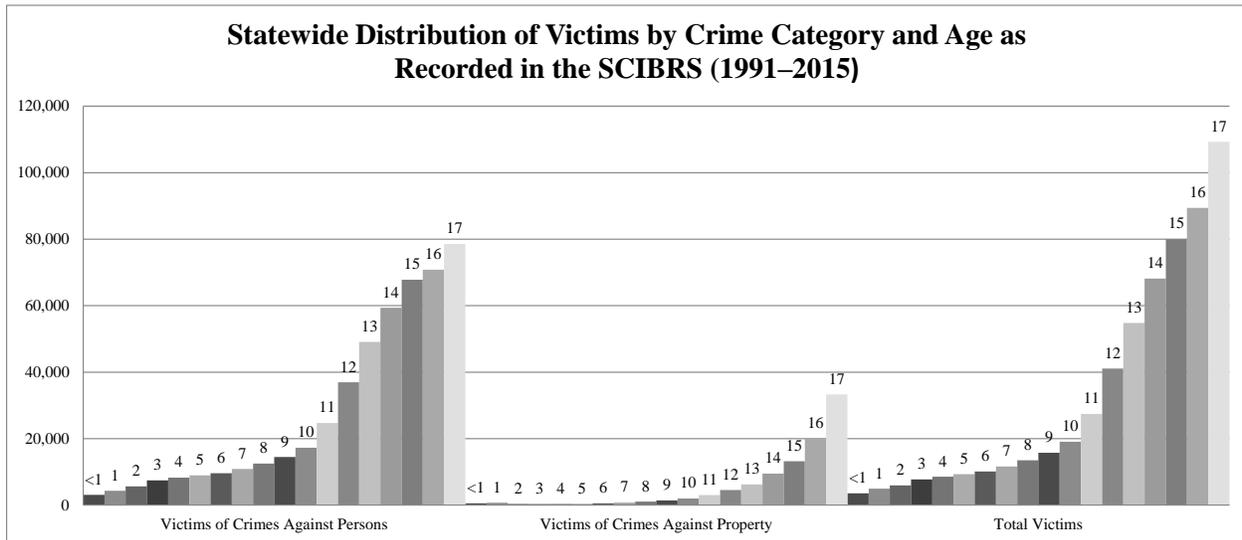
## Statistics for Years 1991–2015

Trends through Time for Victims (Aged 0–17) of Crimes Against Persons and Crimes Against Property



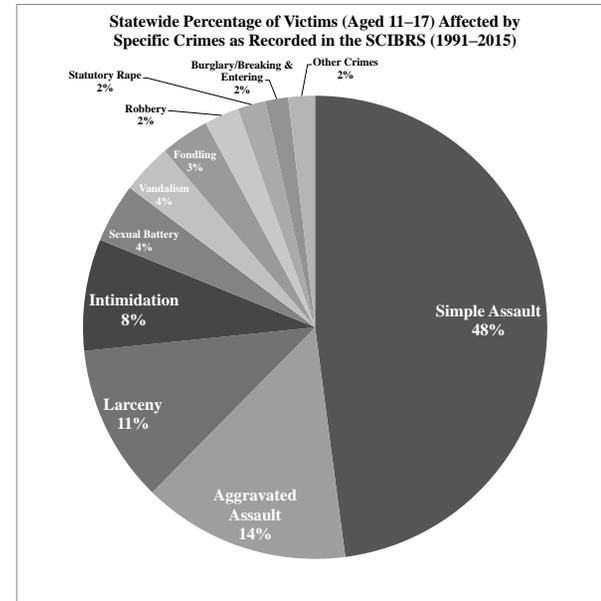
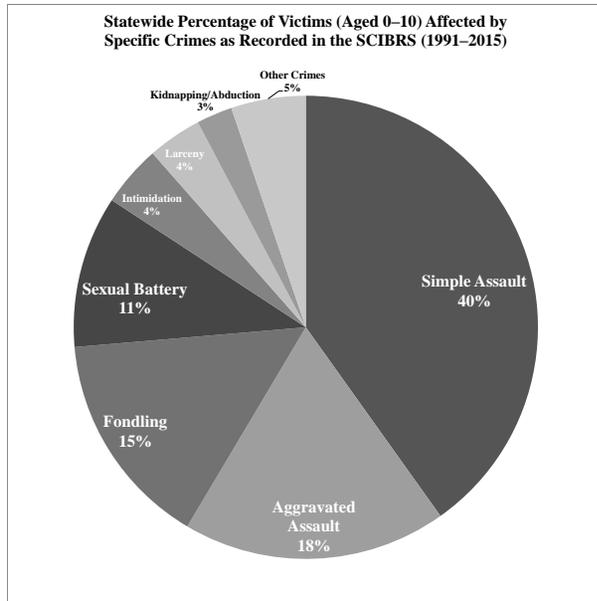
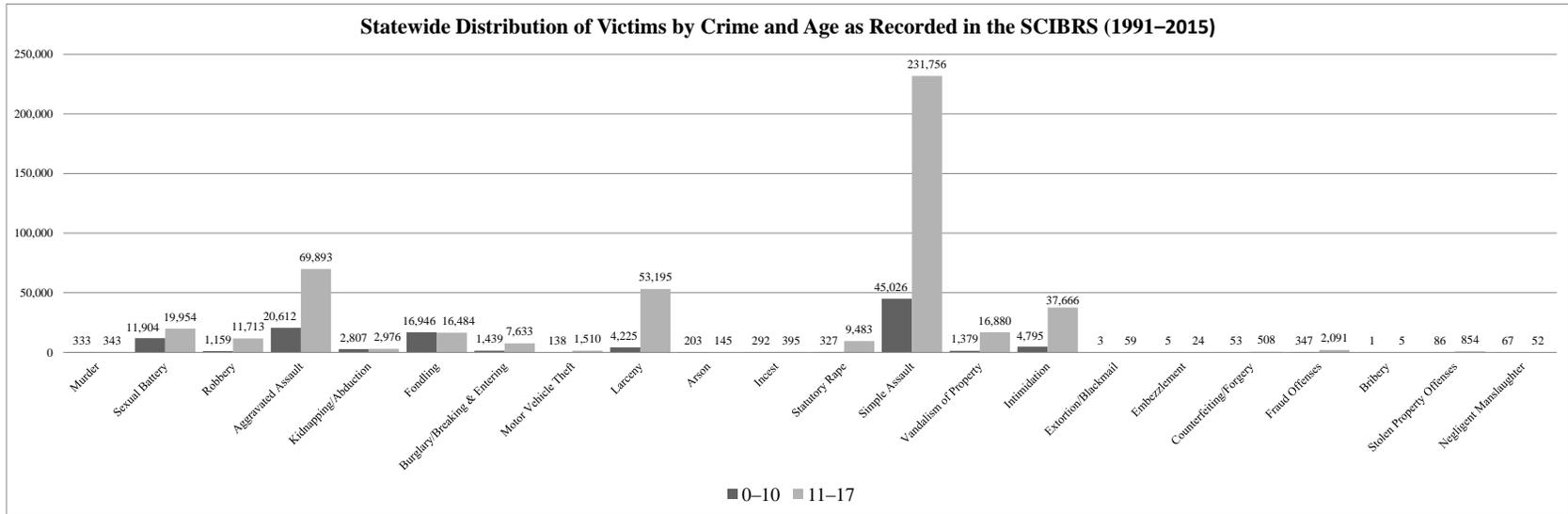
Count of Statewide Victims (Aged 0–17) in the SCIBRS (1991–2015)			
Year	Victim of Crimes Against Persons	Victim of Crimes Against Property	Total Victims
1991	14,399	3,362	17,365
1992	16,236	1,636	17,613
1993	17,830	1,802	19,240
1994	19,593	1,913	21,017
1995	17,245	1,907	18,755
1996	21,007	2,529	23,244
1997	22,501	2,982	25,194
1998	22,288	3,105	25,105
1999	22,340	3,085	25,156
2000	22,691	3,026	25,424
2001	19,435	3,644	22,757
2002	18,215	3,984	21,859
2003	23,374	4,749	27,760
2004	24,014	5,533	29,125
2005	23,179	5,717	28,466
2006	22,757	5,973	28,321
2007	22,296	6,110	28,038
2008	20,776	5,677	26,070
2009	19,273	5,287	24,257
2010	18,240	4,894	22,876
2011	17,749	4,546	22,039
2012	16,913	4,184	20,879
2013	16,005	4,294	20,053
2014	15,704	4,337	19,840
2015	15,833	4,315	19,928

## Victims by Crime Category and Age

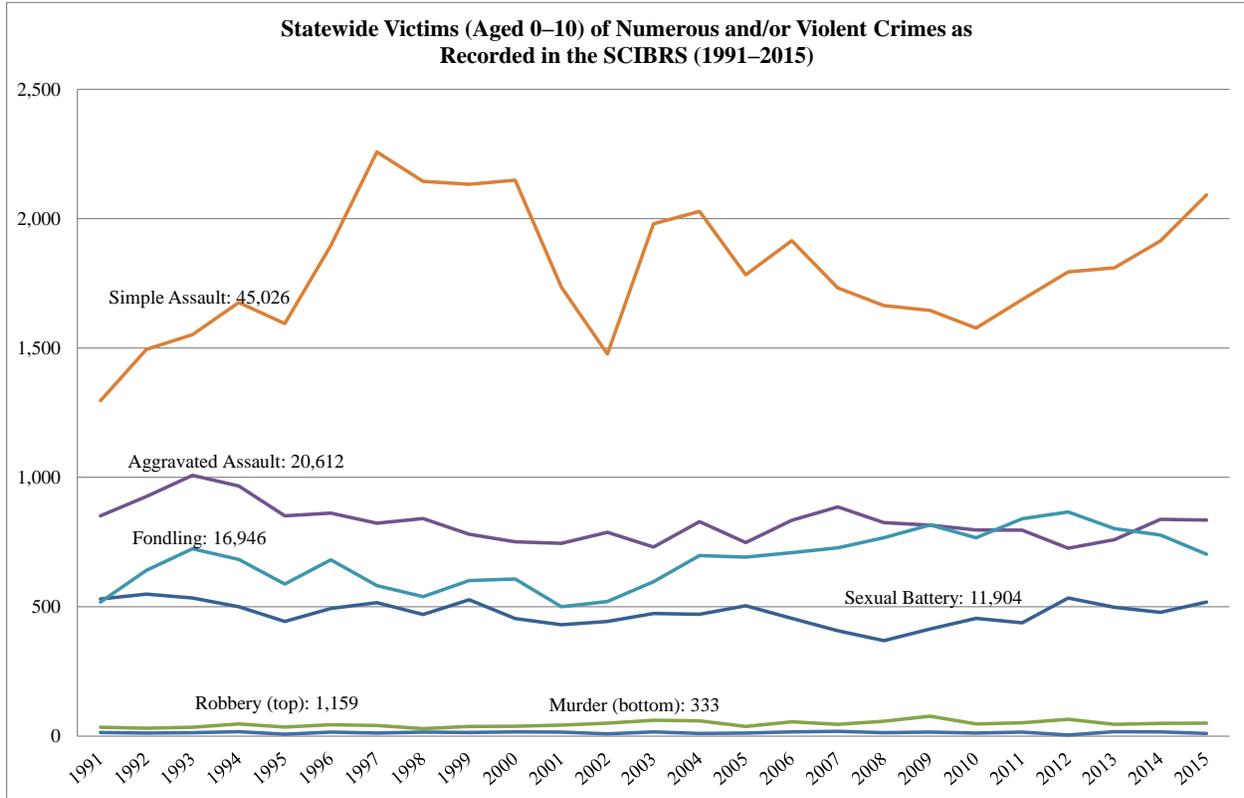


Count of Statewide Victims by Age in the SCIBRS (1991–2015)			
Age	Victims of Crimes Against Persons	Victims of Crimes Against Property	Total Victims
<1	3,080	519	3,562
1	4,332	707	4,966
2	5,658	362	5,948
3	7,460	341	7,731
4	8,272	357	8,563
5	8,943	437	9,329
6	9,631	544	10,102
7	10,914	793	11,629
8	12,518	1,081	13,486
9	14,496	1,413	15,769
10	17,290	1,997	19,091
11	24,730	3,024	27,462
12	36,937	4,580	41,115
13	49,088	6,261	54,767
14	59,355	9,489	68,144
15	67,812	13,236	80,024
16	70,834	20,143	89,404
17	78,543	33,307	109,289

## Victims by Crime and Age Group

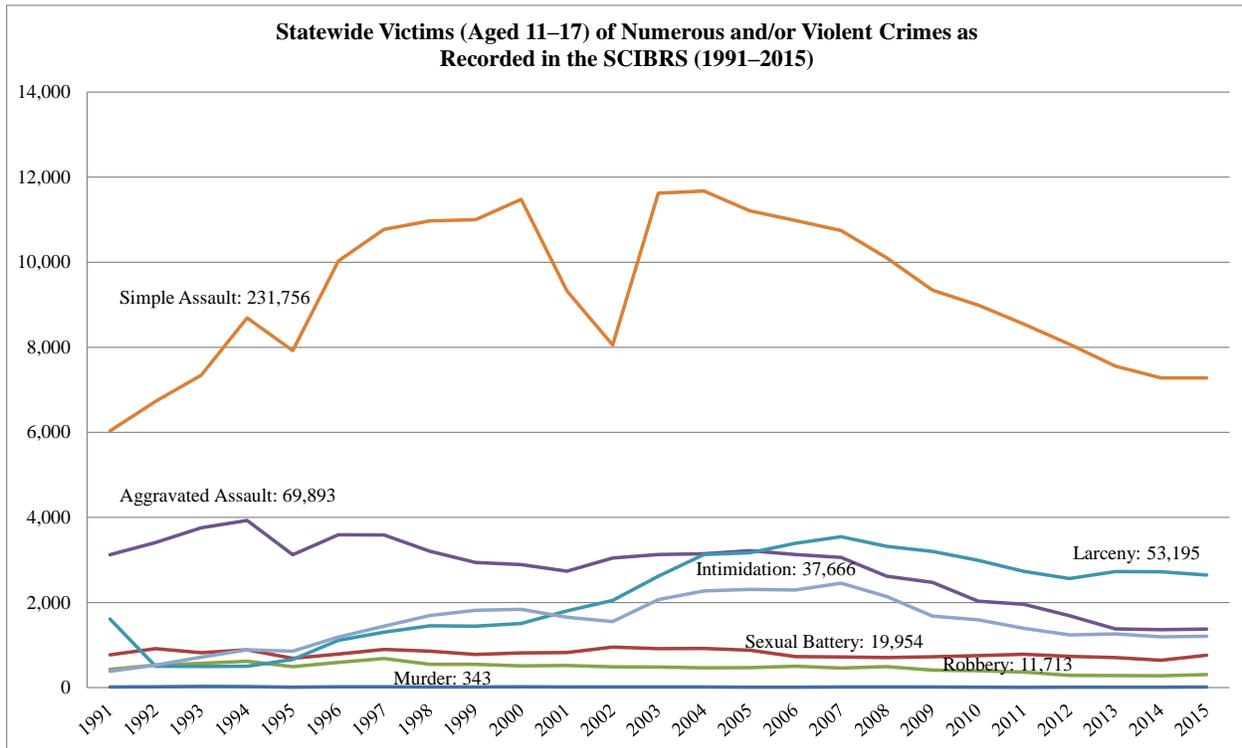


Trends through Time for Numerous and/or Violent Crimes for Victims (Aged 0–10)



Count of Statewide Victims (Aged 0–10) by Year as Recorded in the SCIBRS						
Year	Murder	Sexual Battery	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Fondling	Simple Assault
1991	14	530	34	851	518	1,296
1992	12	549	30	926	641	1,495
1993	13	534	34	1,008	724	1,552
1994	17	500	47	967	683	1,676
1995	7	443	35	851	588	1,594
1996	15	493	44	862	681	1,896
1997	12	516	41	823	582	2,258
1998	15	470	29	841	539	2,144
1999	14	527	37	780	601	2,133
2000	16	454	38	751	607	2,149
2001	15	430	42	745	500	1,735
2002	9	443	50	788	520	1,477
2003	16	474	61	731	597	1,980
2004	10	471	59	829	698	2,028
2005	12	504	37	748	692	1,783
2006	16	455	55	834	709	1,915
2007	18	407	45	886	728	1,732
2008	13	369	57	825	767	1,664
2009	15	414	77	815	816	1,645
2010	12	455	47	797	767	1,577
2011	15	438	51	796	840	1,687
2012	4	534	65	726	866	1,794
2013	17	498	45	759	802	1,810
2014	16	478	49	838	777	1,914
2015	10	518	50	835	703	2,092
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>11,904</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>20,612</b>	<b>16,946</b>	<b>45,026</b>

## Trends through Time for Numerous and/or Violent Crimes for Victims (Aged 11–17)



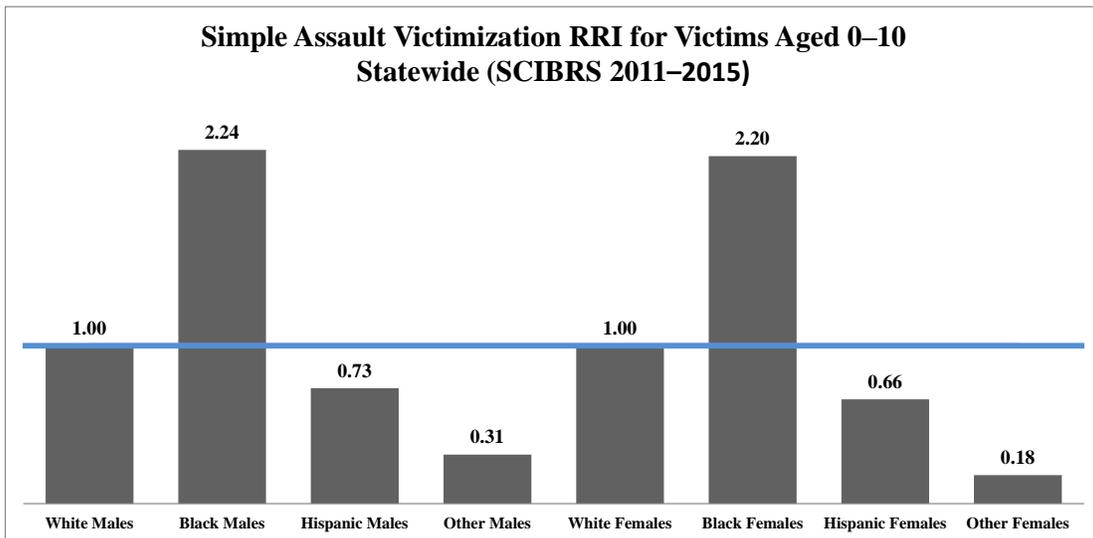
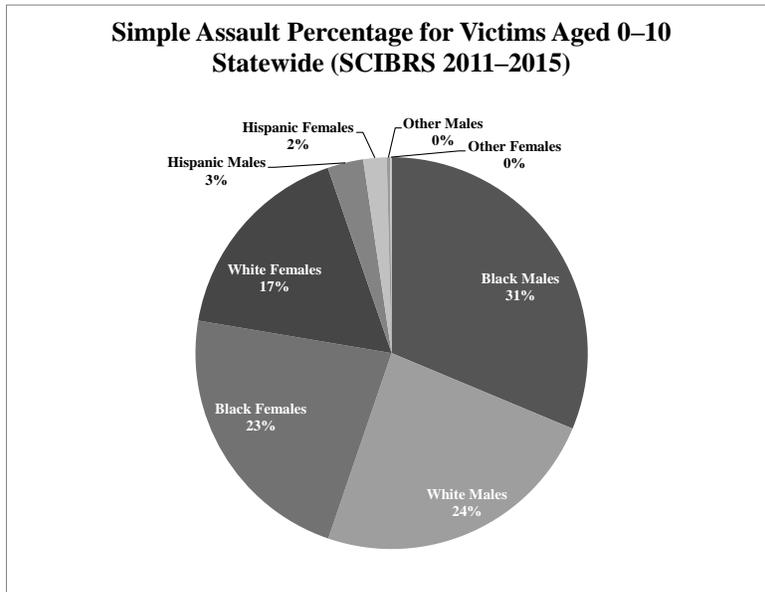
Count of Statewide Victims (Aged 11–17) by Year as Recorded in the SCIBRS							
Year	Murder	Sexual Battery	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Larceny	Simple Assault	Intimidation
1991	16	770	428	3,125	1,614	6,034	382
1992	18	917	526	3,411	499	6,729	529
1993	29	821	569	3,754	496	7,342	714
1994	23	889	618	3,930	503	8,693	889
1995	11	687	491	3,122	662	7,923	858
1996	18	789	591	3,592	1,109	10,029	1,188
1997	18	897	685	3,586	1,304	10,773	1,445
1998	12	857	546	3,204	1,454	10,970	1,695
1999	12	780	548	2,943	1,444	11,000	1,818
2000	19	813	512	2,891	1,508	11,477	1,840
2001	12	824	519	2,737	1,803	9,326	1,655
2002	12	950	486	3,044	2,048	8,056	1,554
2003	12	914	483	3,128	2,616	11,622	2,068
2004	12	920	464	3,145	3,129	11,672	2,273
2005	10	878	471	3,219	3,170	11,210	2,307
2006	11	728	500	3,126	3,391	10,982	2,293
2007	15	718	462	3,060	3,546	10,743	2,452
2008	12	706	492	2,616	3,319	10,104	2,142
2009	16	724	412	2,471	3,201	9,344	1,681
2010	9	751	396	2,032	2,989	8,992	1,592
2011	6	785	363	1,956	2,733	8,544	1,391
2012	7	732	288	1,687	2,563	8,073	1,240
2013	8	704	282	1,380	2,728	7,557	1,259
2014	11	641	277	1,361	2,723	7,282	1,195
2015	14	759	304	1,373	2,643	7,279	1,206
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>19,954</b>	<b>11,713</b>	<b>69,893</b>	<b>53,195</b>	<b>231,756</b>	<b>37,666</b>

# Statistics for Years 2011–2015

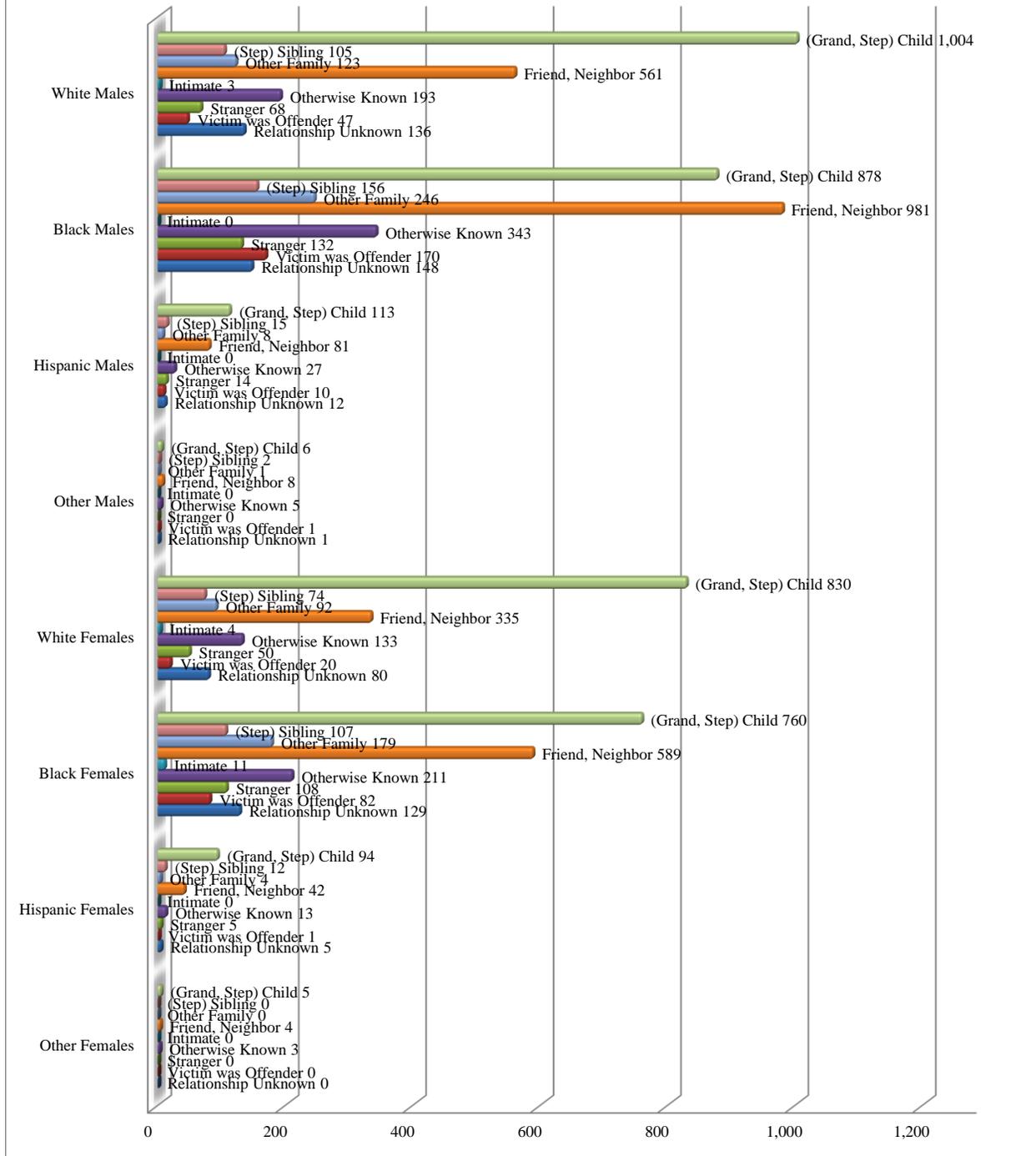
## Victims Aged 0–10

### Simple Assault

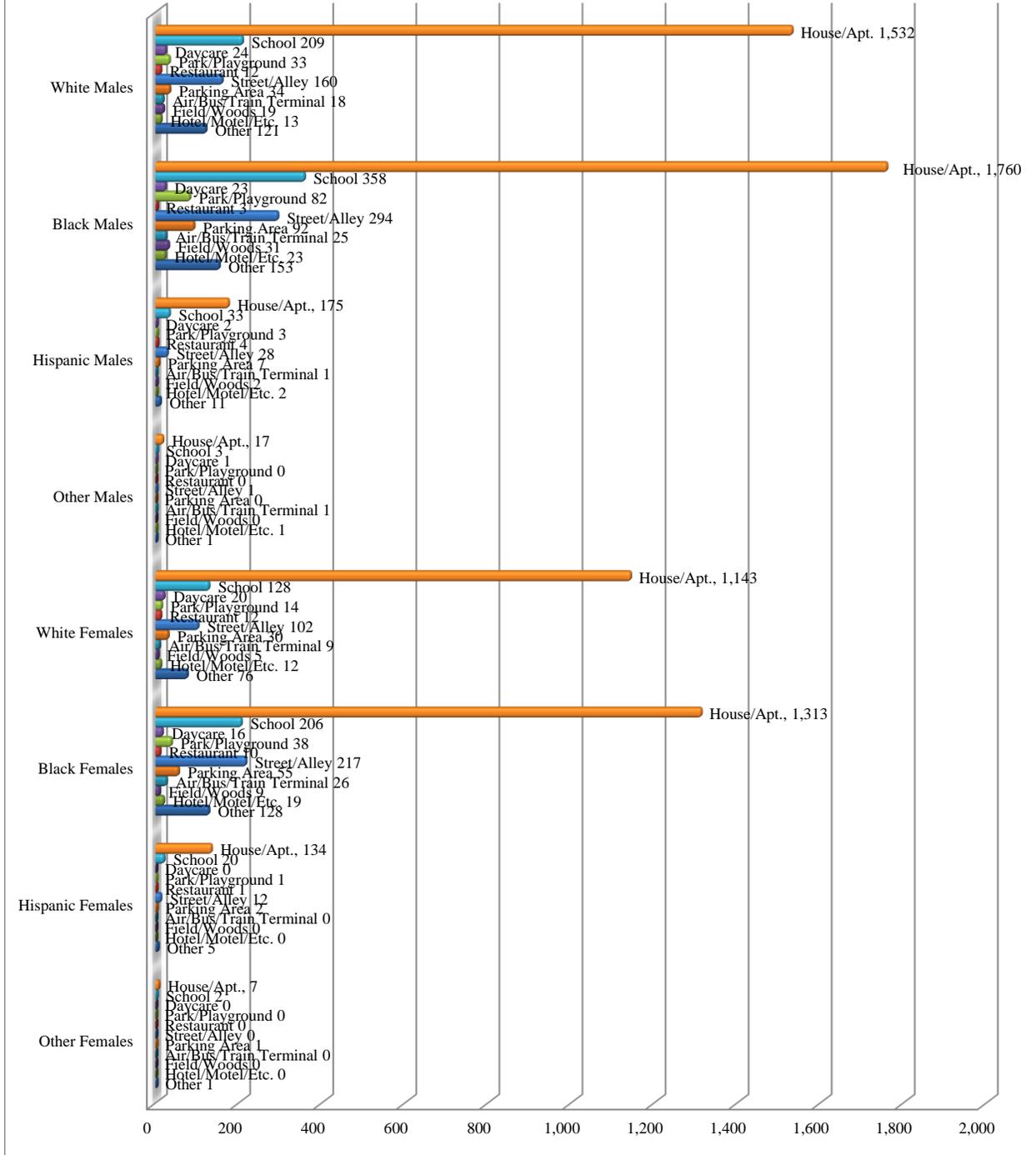
Simple Assault Count and Rate for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
Black Males	2,844	52.17
White Males	2,175	23.31
Black Females	2,037	38.15
White Females	1,551	17.35
Hispanic Males	268	16.93
Hispanic Females	175	11.47
Other Males	25	7.26
Other Females	11	3.08



## Simple Assault Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

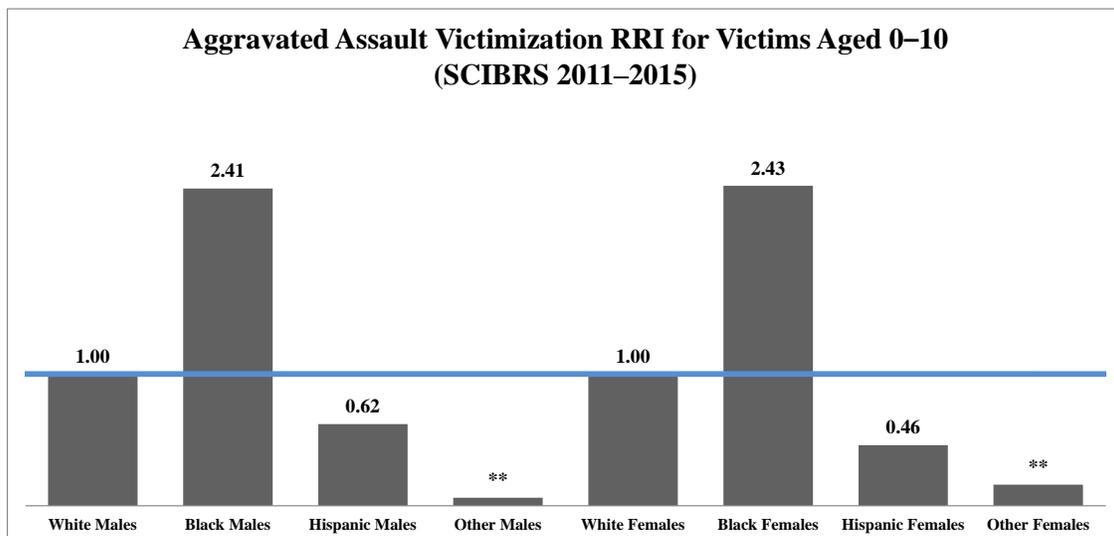
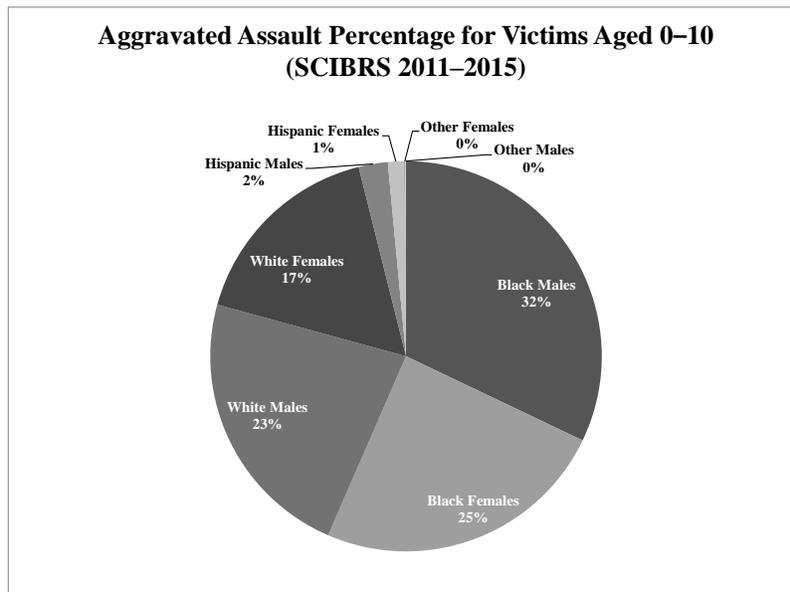


## Simple Assault Locations for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

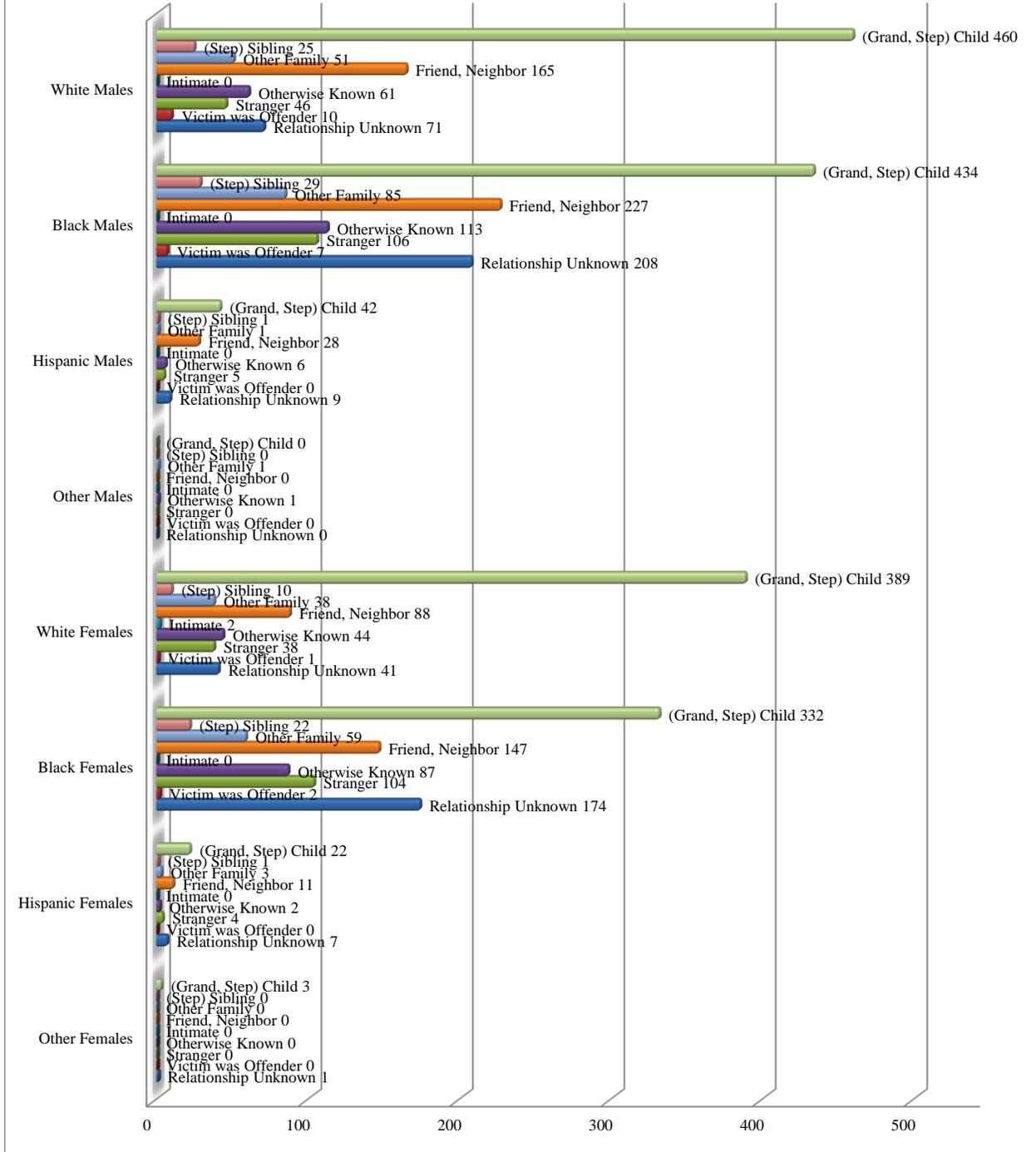


## Aggravated Assault

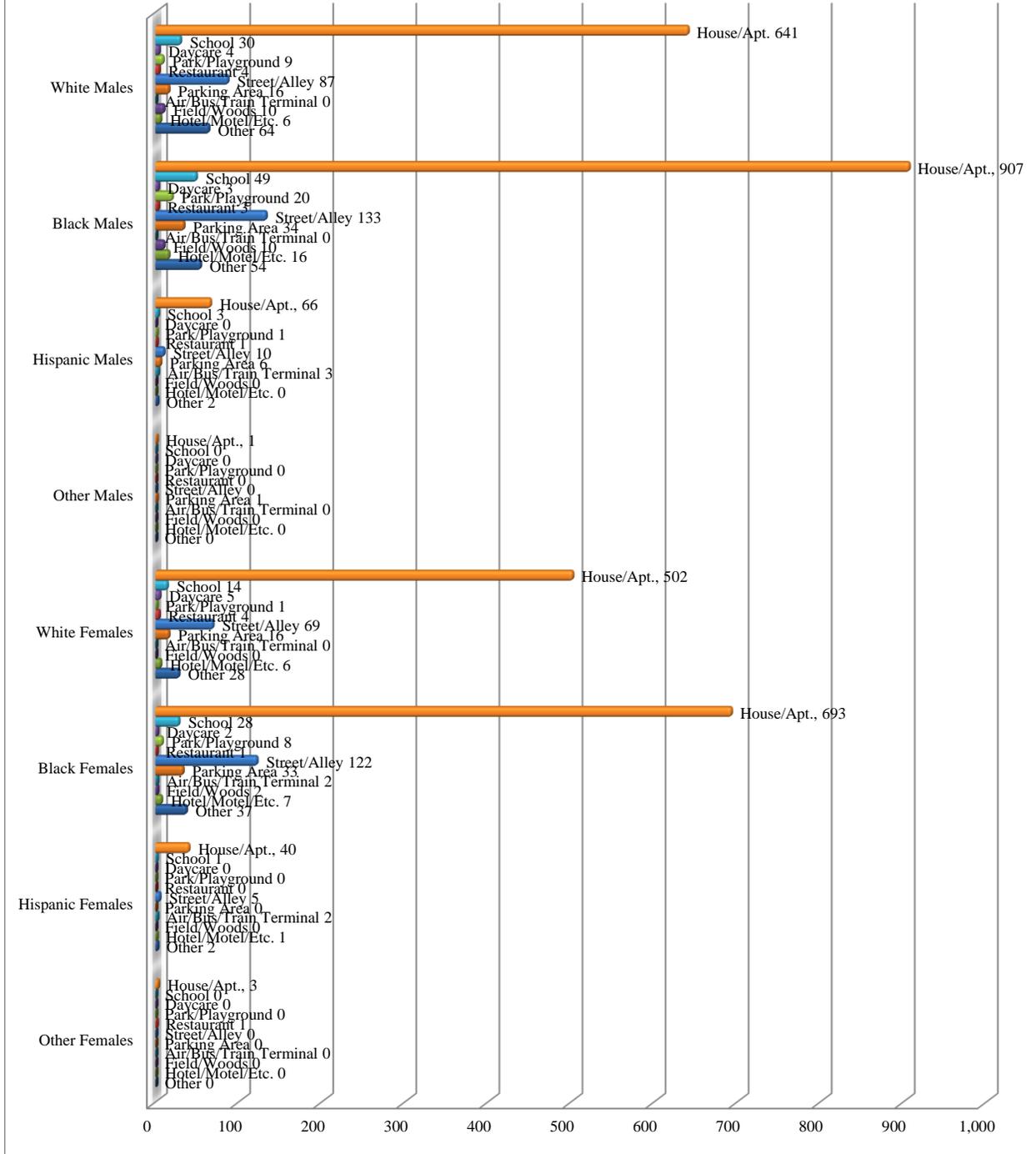
Aggravated Assault Count and Rate for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
Black Males	1,229	22.55
Black Females	935	17.51
White Males	871	9.34
White Females	645	7.21
Hispanic Males	92	5.81
Hispanic Females	51	3.34
Other Females	4	1.12
Other Males	2	0.58



## Aggravated Assault Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

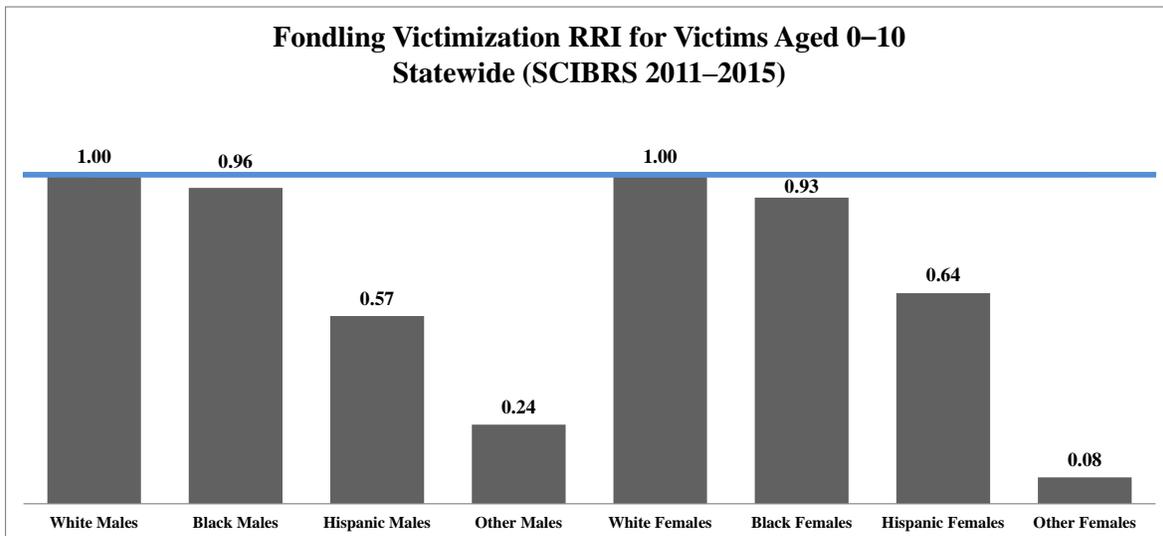
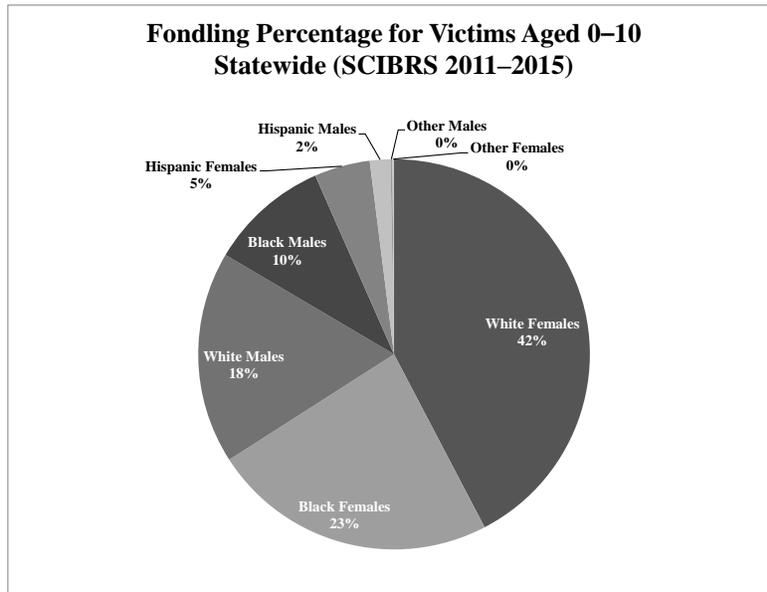


## Aggravated Assault Locations for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

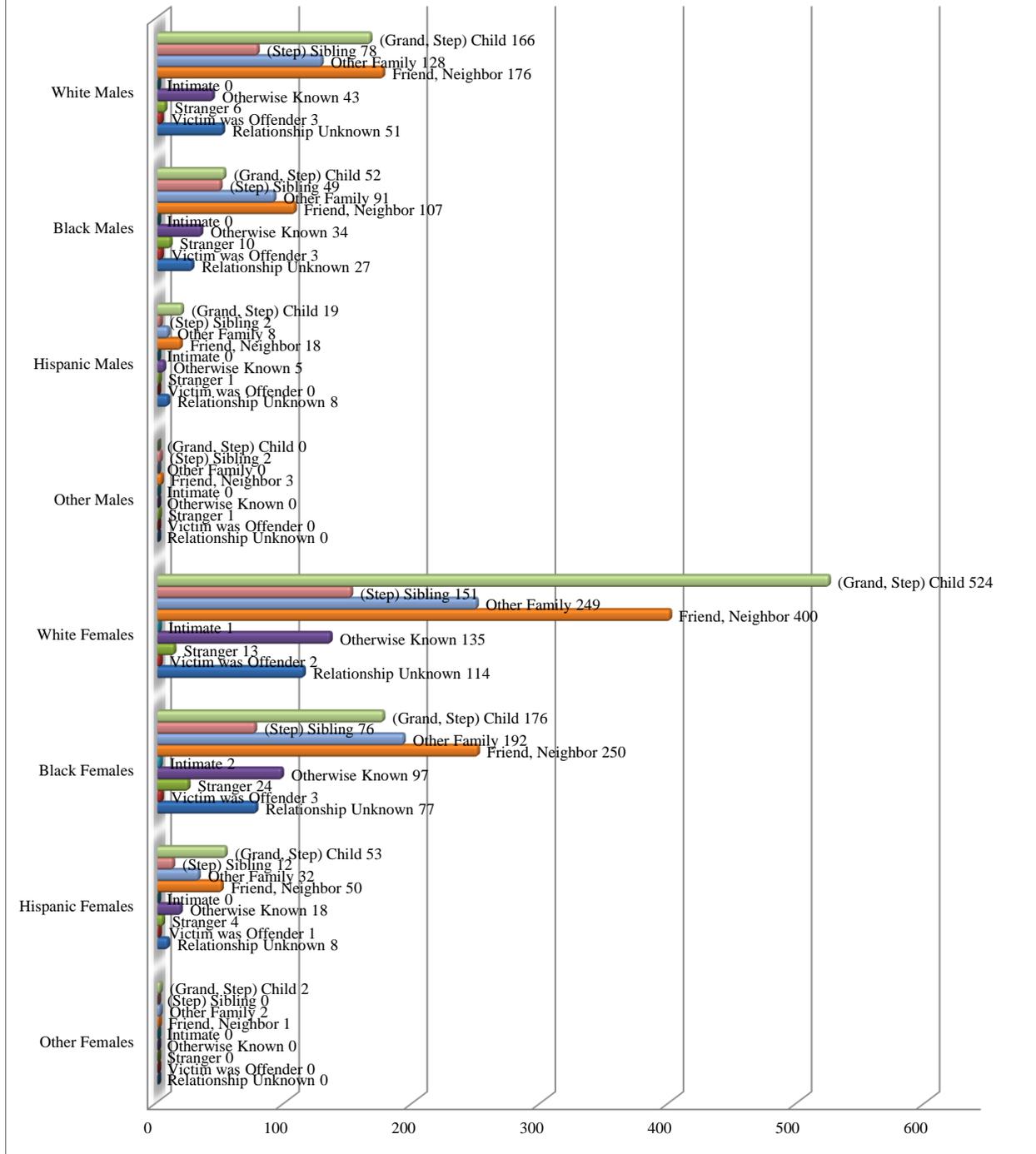


Fondling

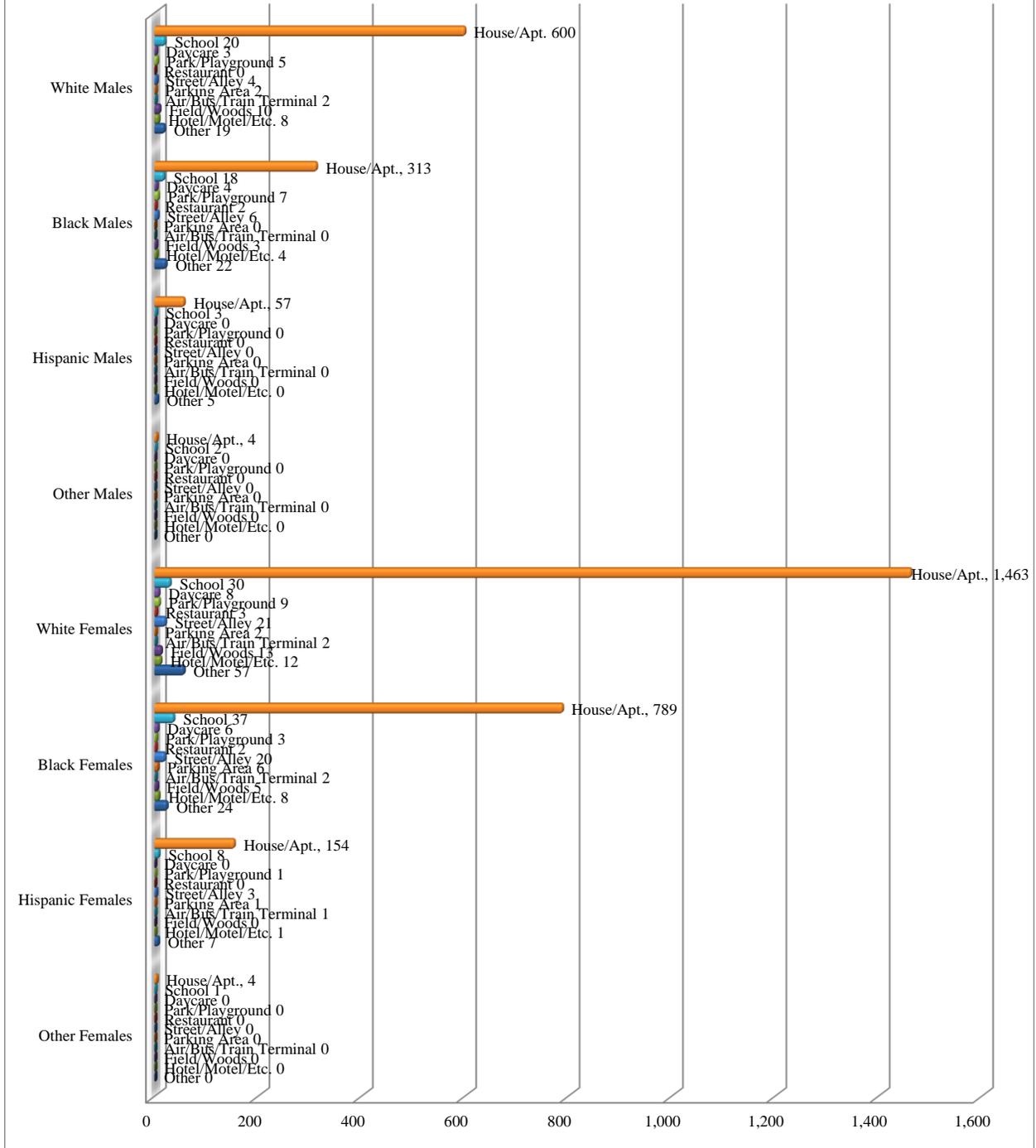
Fondling Count and Rate for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
White Females	1,620	18.12
Black Females	902	16.89
White Males	673	7.21
Black Males	379	6.95
Hispanic Females	176	11.54
Hispanic Males	65	4.11
Other Males	6	1.74
Other Females	5	1.40



## Fondling Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

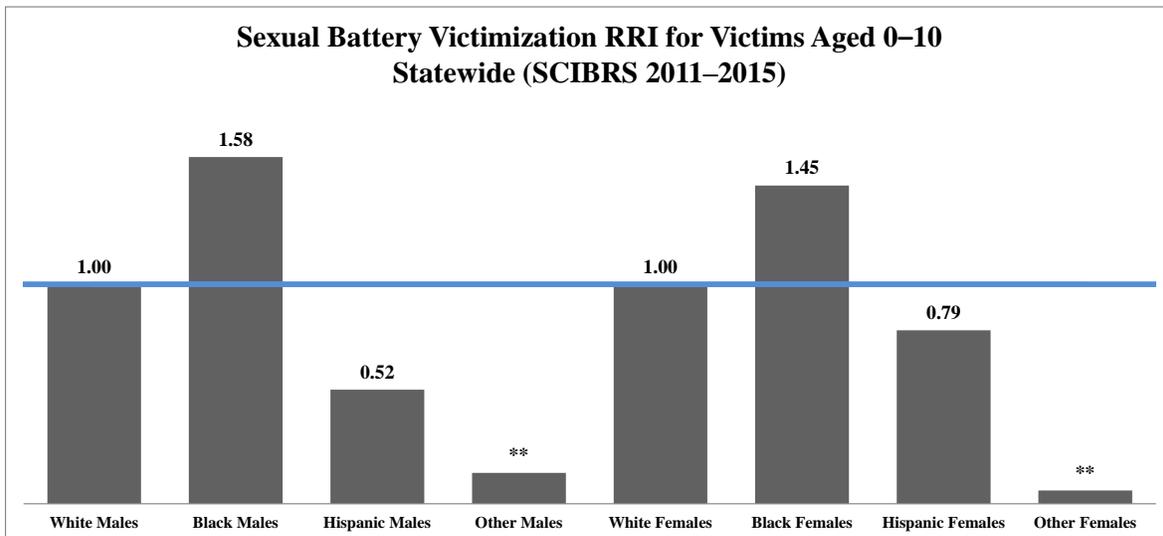
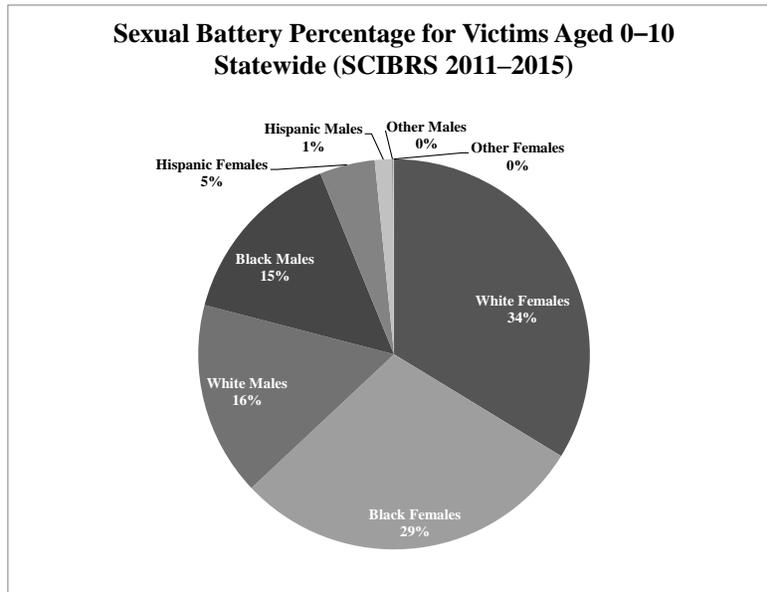


## Fondling Locations for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

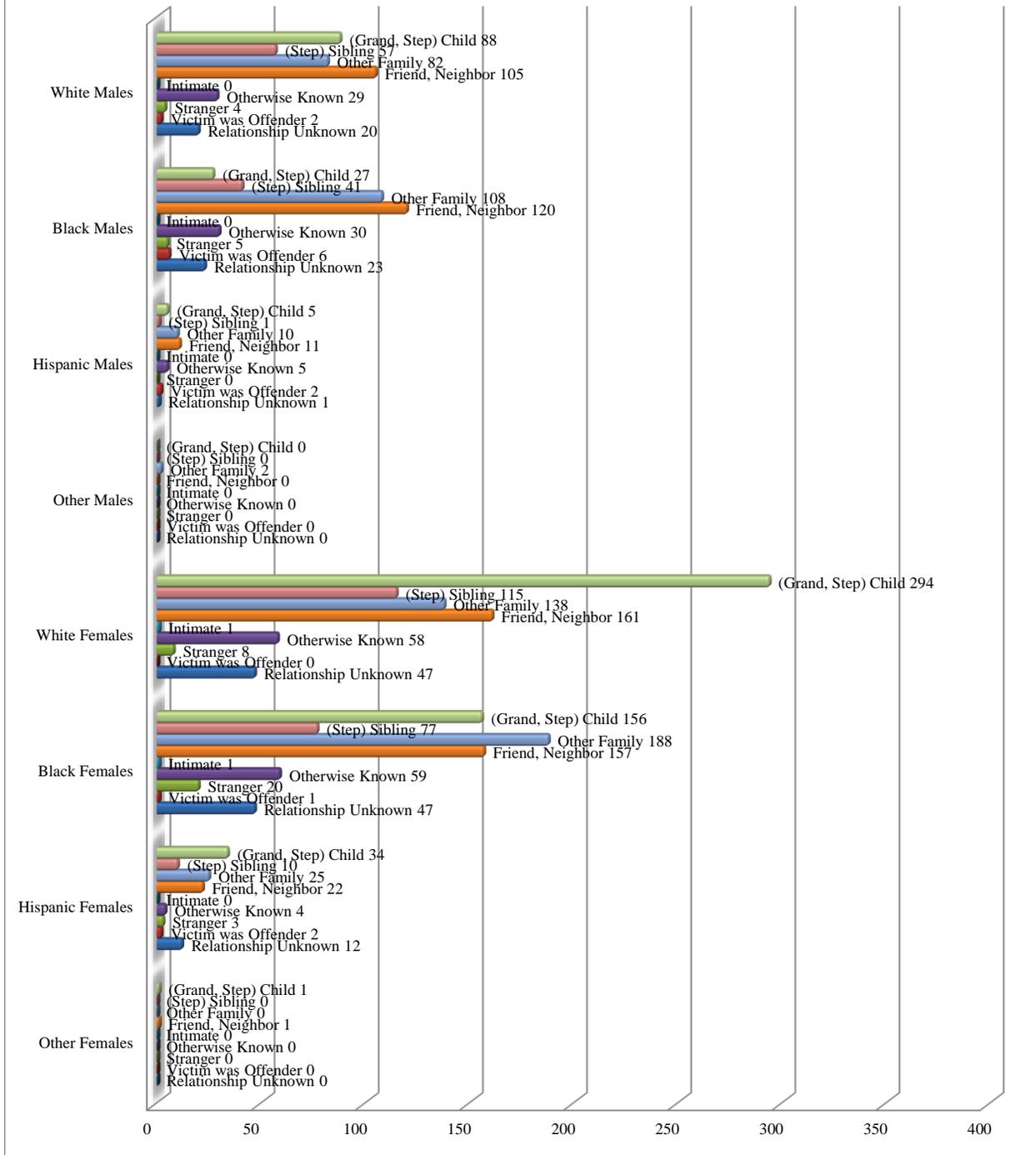


Sexual Battery

Sexual Battery Count and Rate for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
White Females	791	8.85
Black Females	686	12.85
White Males	377	4.04
Black Males	347	6.37
Hispanic Females	107	7.01
Hispanic Males	33	2.09
Other Males	2	0.58
Other Females	2	0.56



## Sexual Battery Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

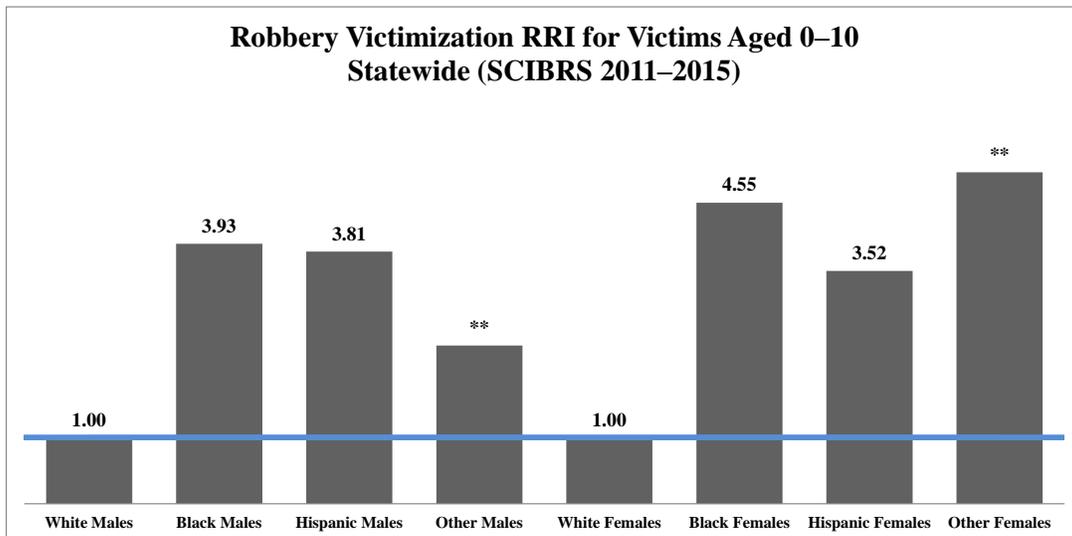
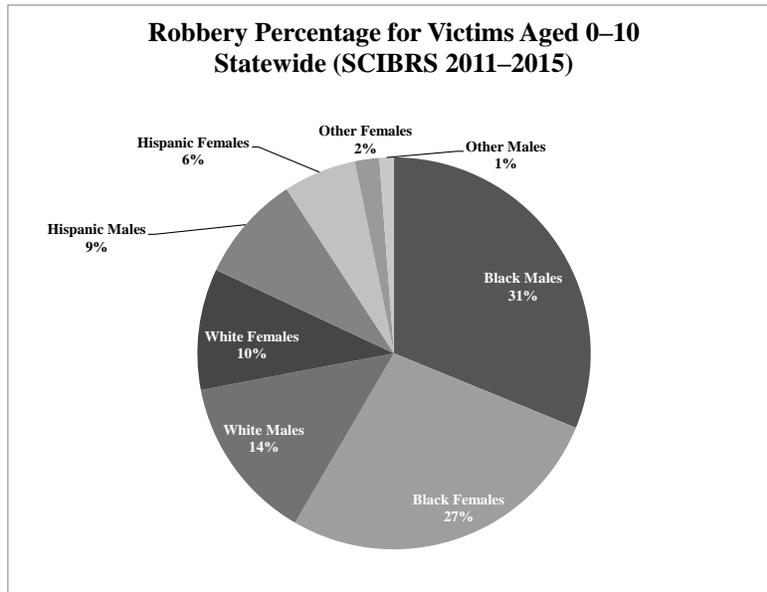


## Sexual Battery Locations for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

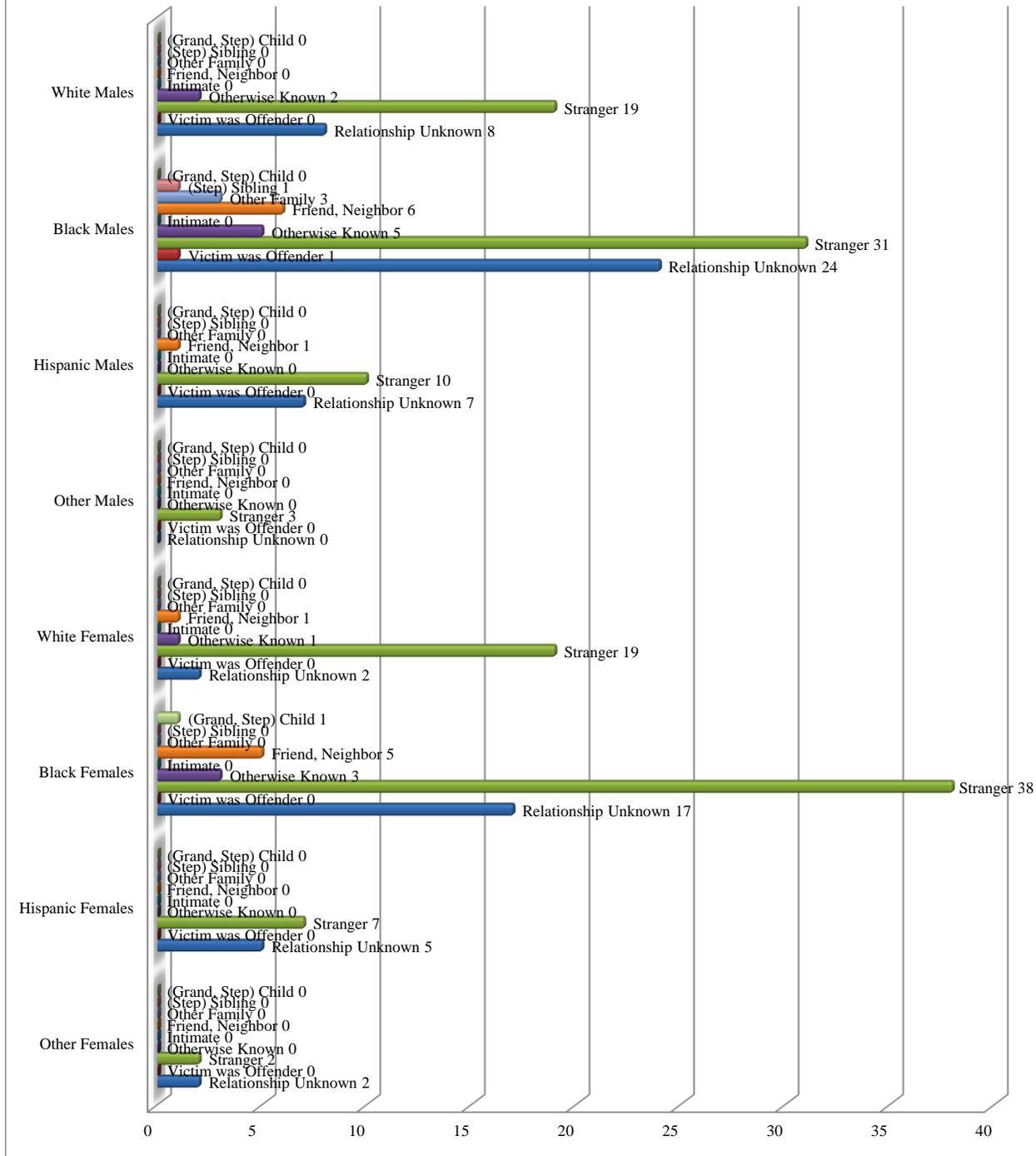


Robbery

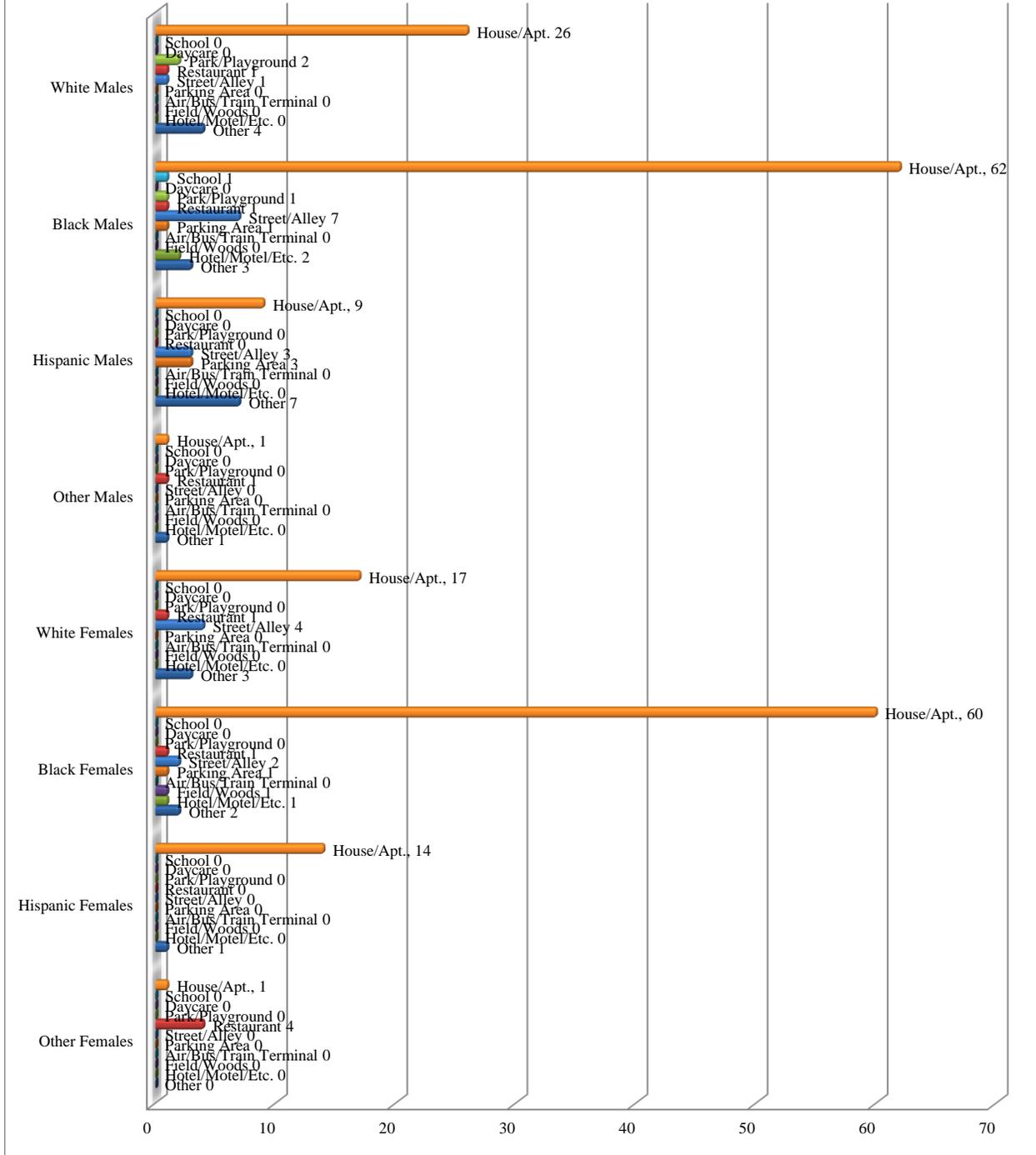
Robbery Count and Rate for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
Black Males	78	1.43
Black Females	68	1.27
White Males	34	0.36
White Females	25	0.28
Hispanic Males	22	1.39
Hispanic Females	15	0.98
Other Females	5	1.40
Other Males	3	0.87



## Robbery Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

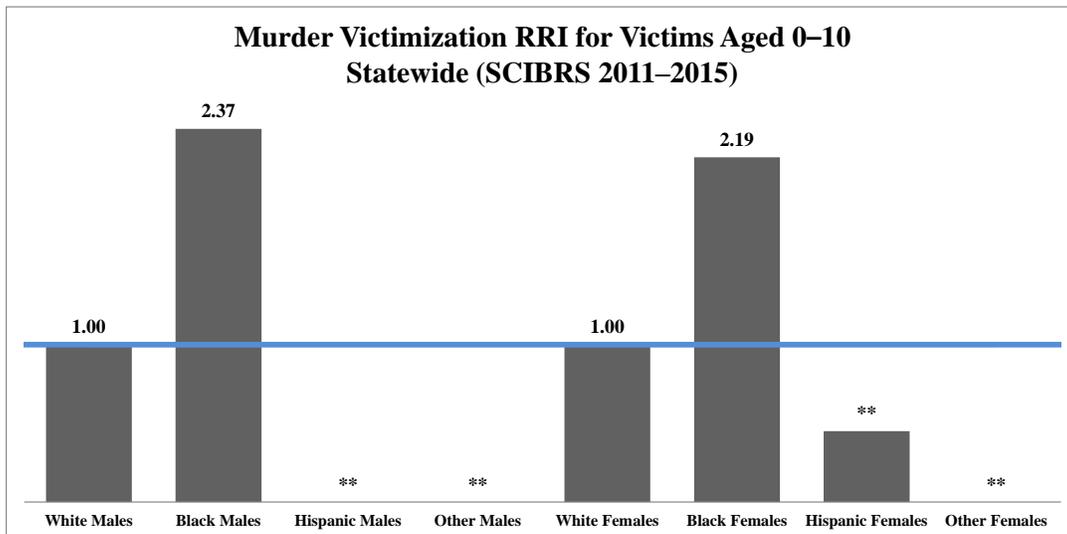
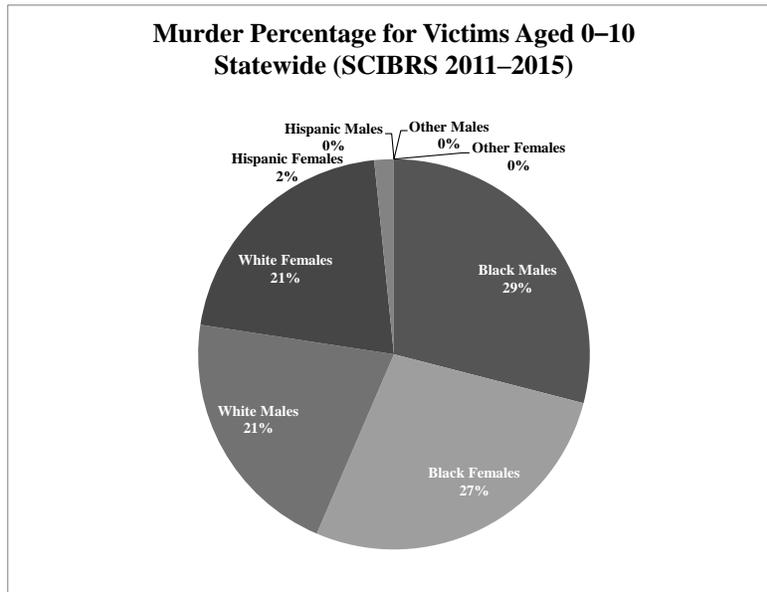


## Robbery Locations for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

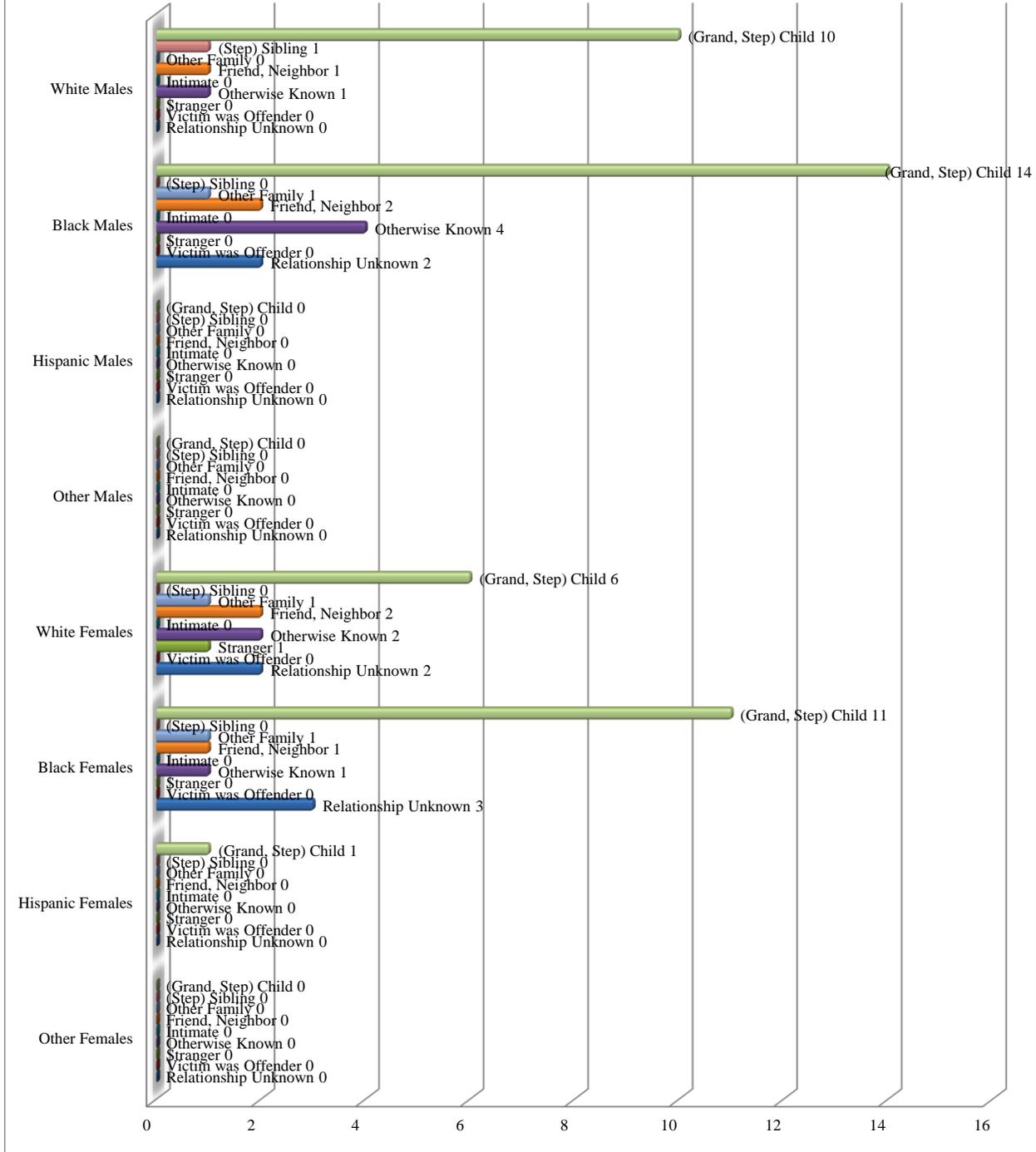


Murder

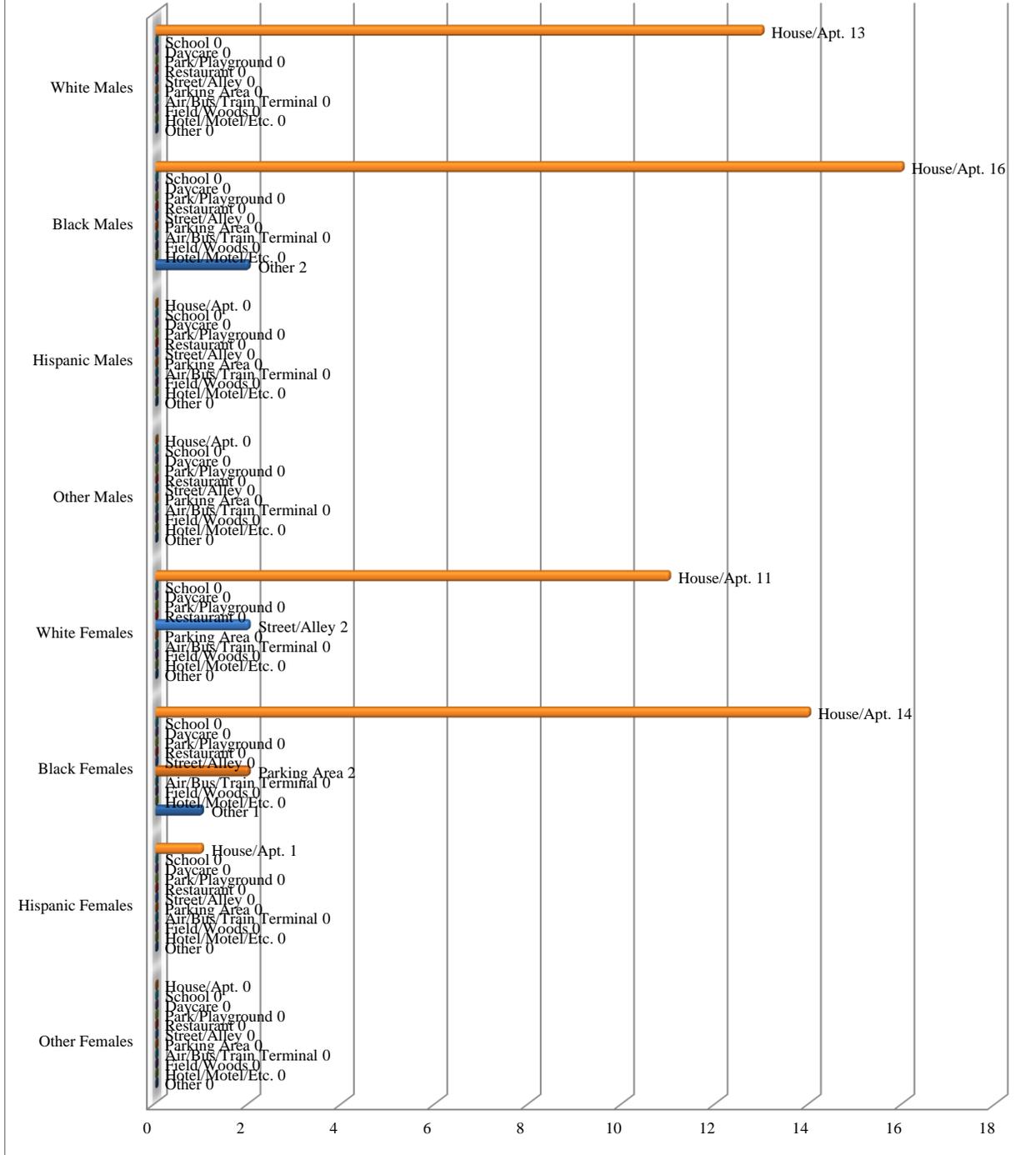
Murder Count and Rate for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
Black Males	18	0.33
Black Females	17	0.32
White Males	13	0.14
White Females	13	0.15
Hispanic Females	1	0.07
Hispanic Males	0	0.00
Other Males	0	0.00
Other Females	0	0.00



## Murder Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 0–10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

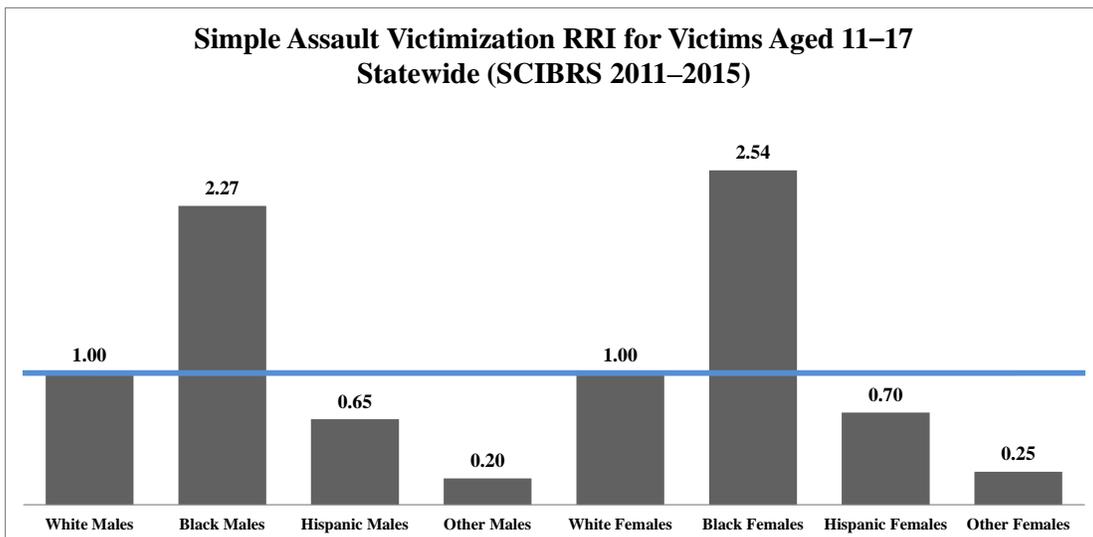
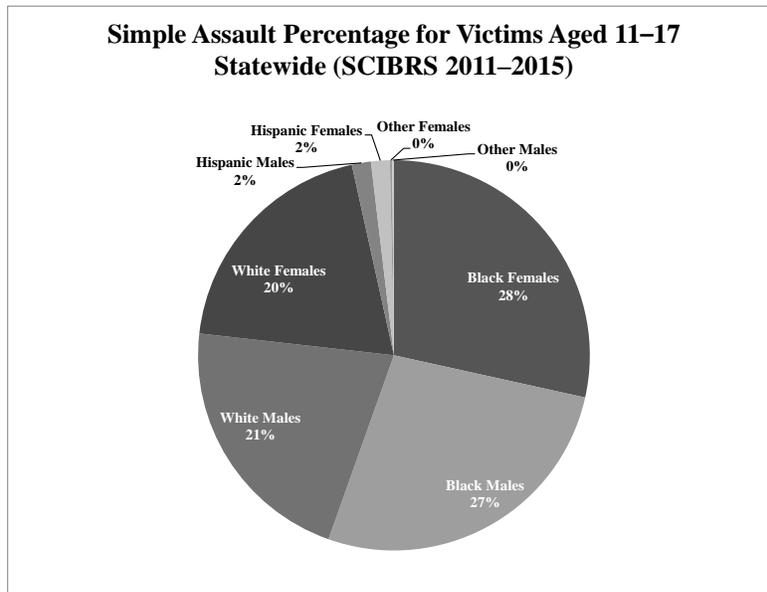


## Murder Locations for Victims Aged 0-10 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011-2015)

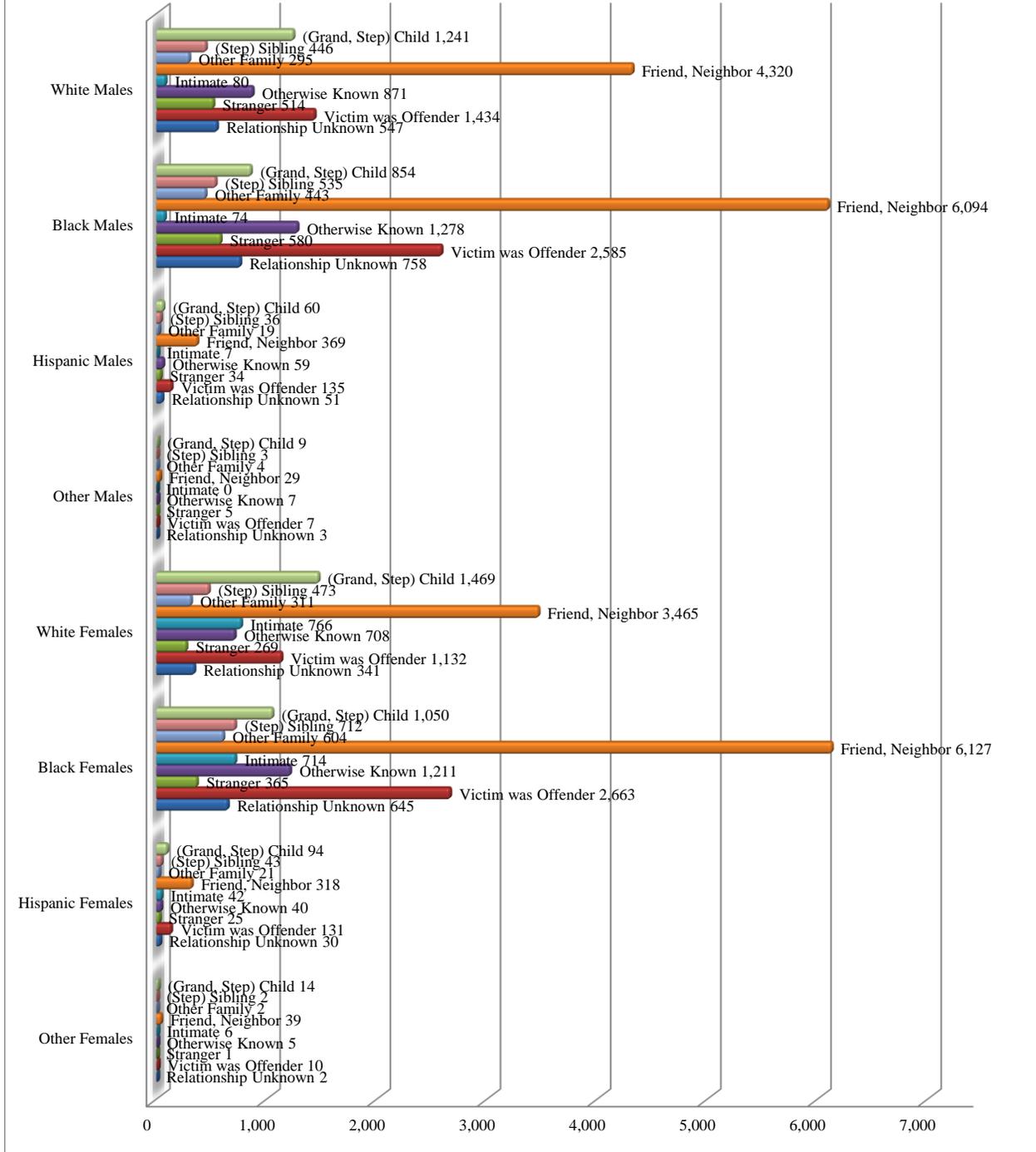


Victims Aged 11–17  
Simple Assault

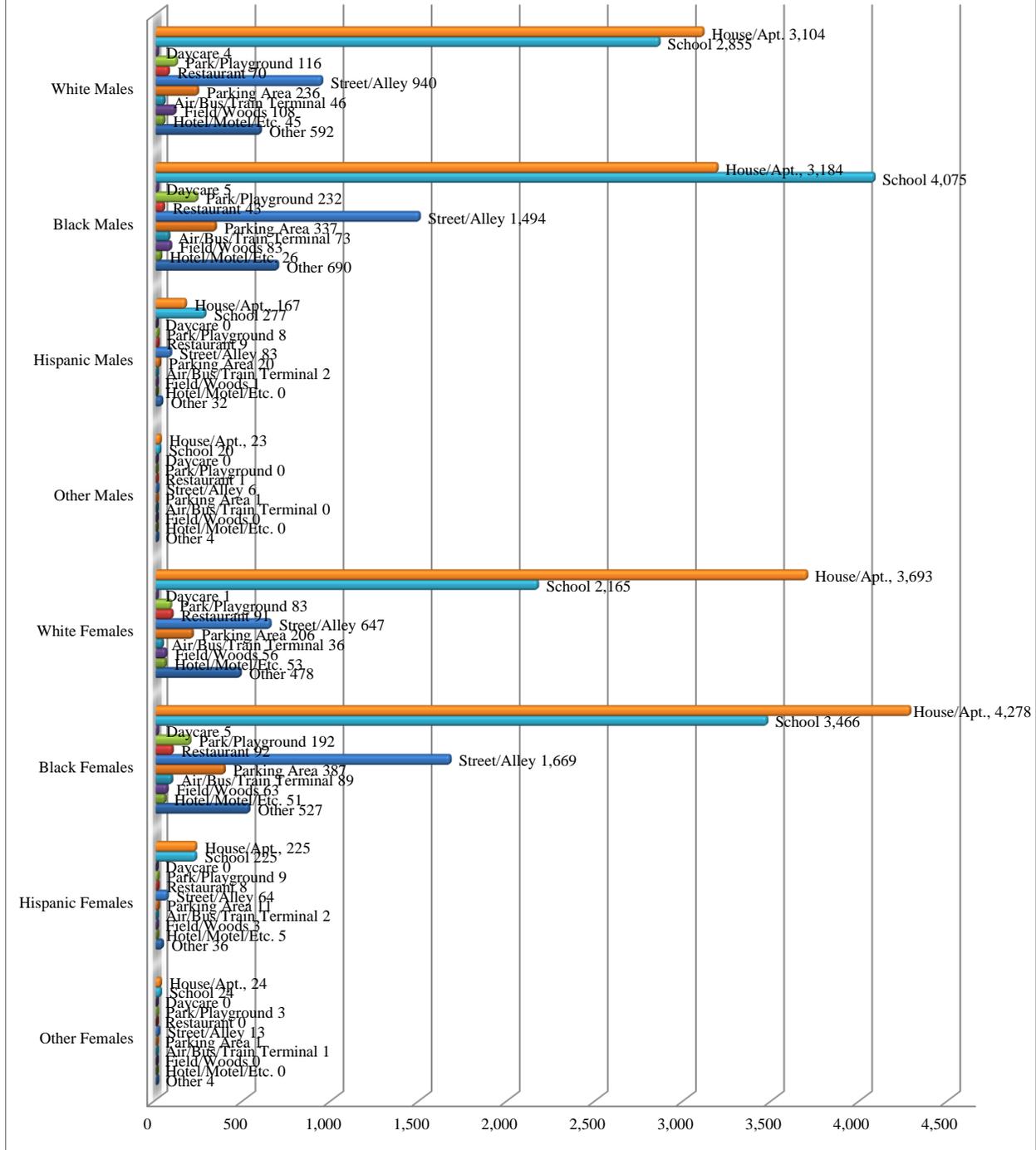
Simple Assault Count and Rate for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
Black Females	10,819	315.22
Black Males	10,242	290.69
White Males	8,116	127.79
White Females	7,509	124.10
Hispanic Males	599	82.85
Hispanic Females	588	86.34
Other Females	70	31.42
Other Males	55	26.09



## Simple Assault Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

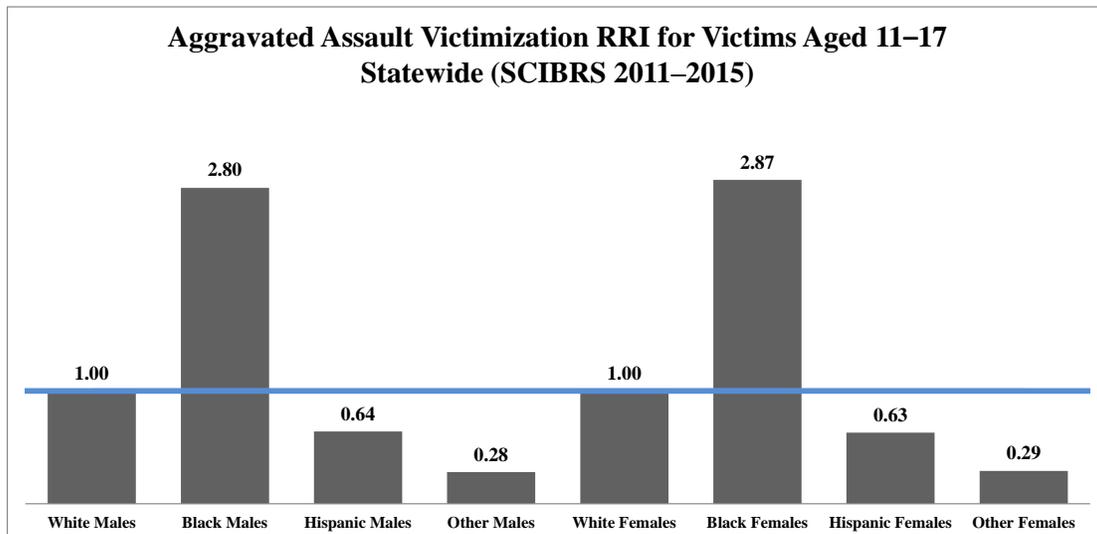
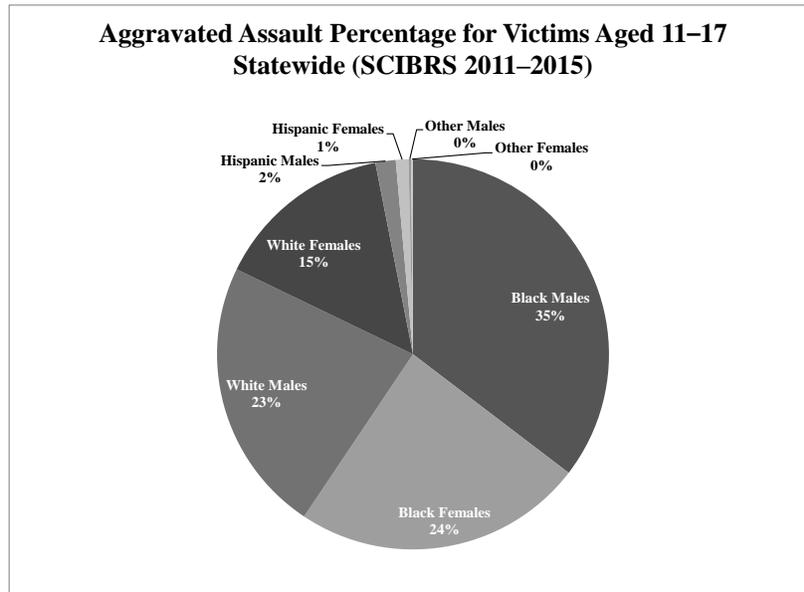


## Simple Assault Locations for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

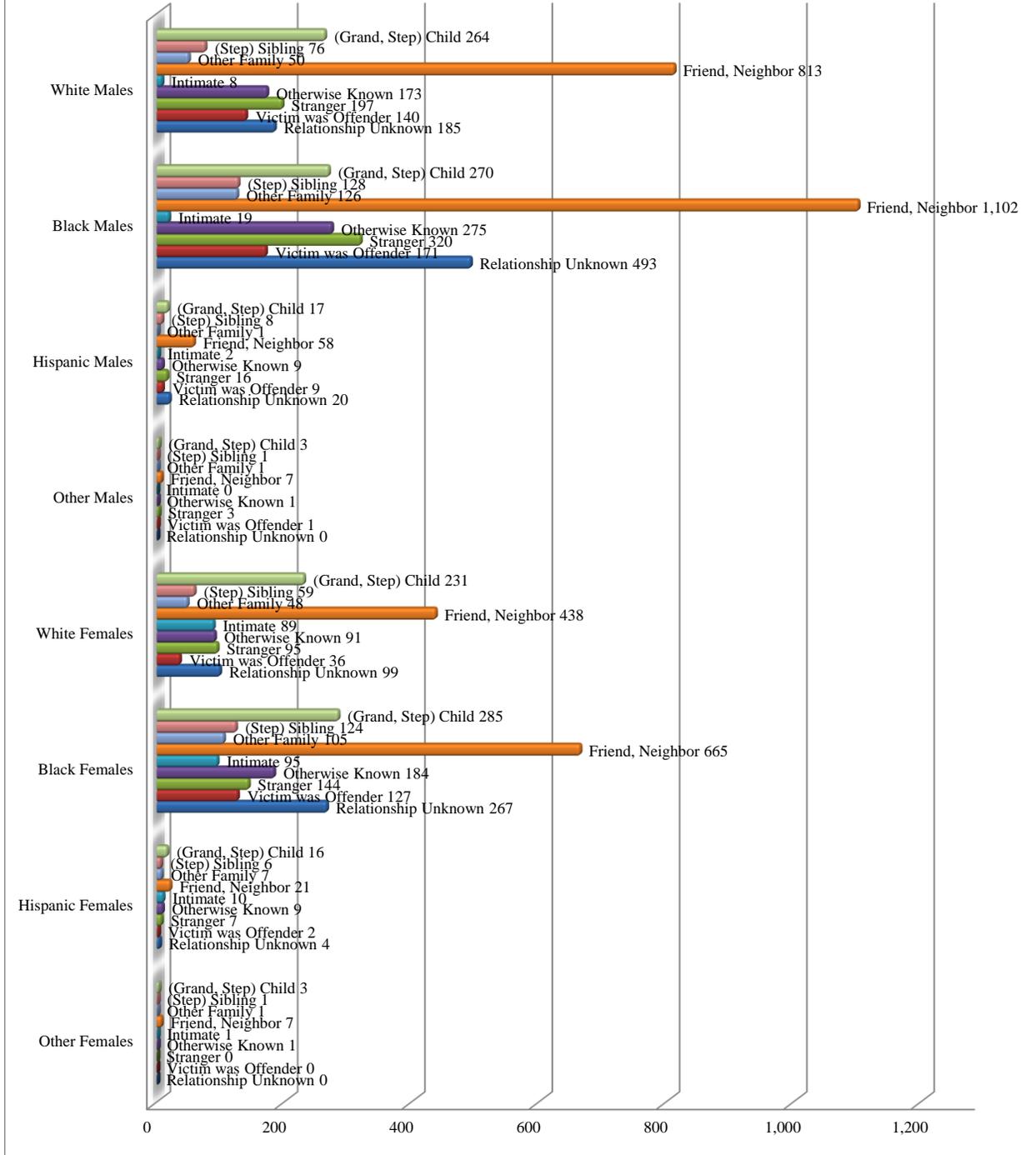


## Aggravated Assault

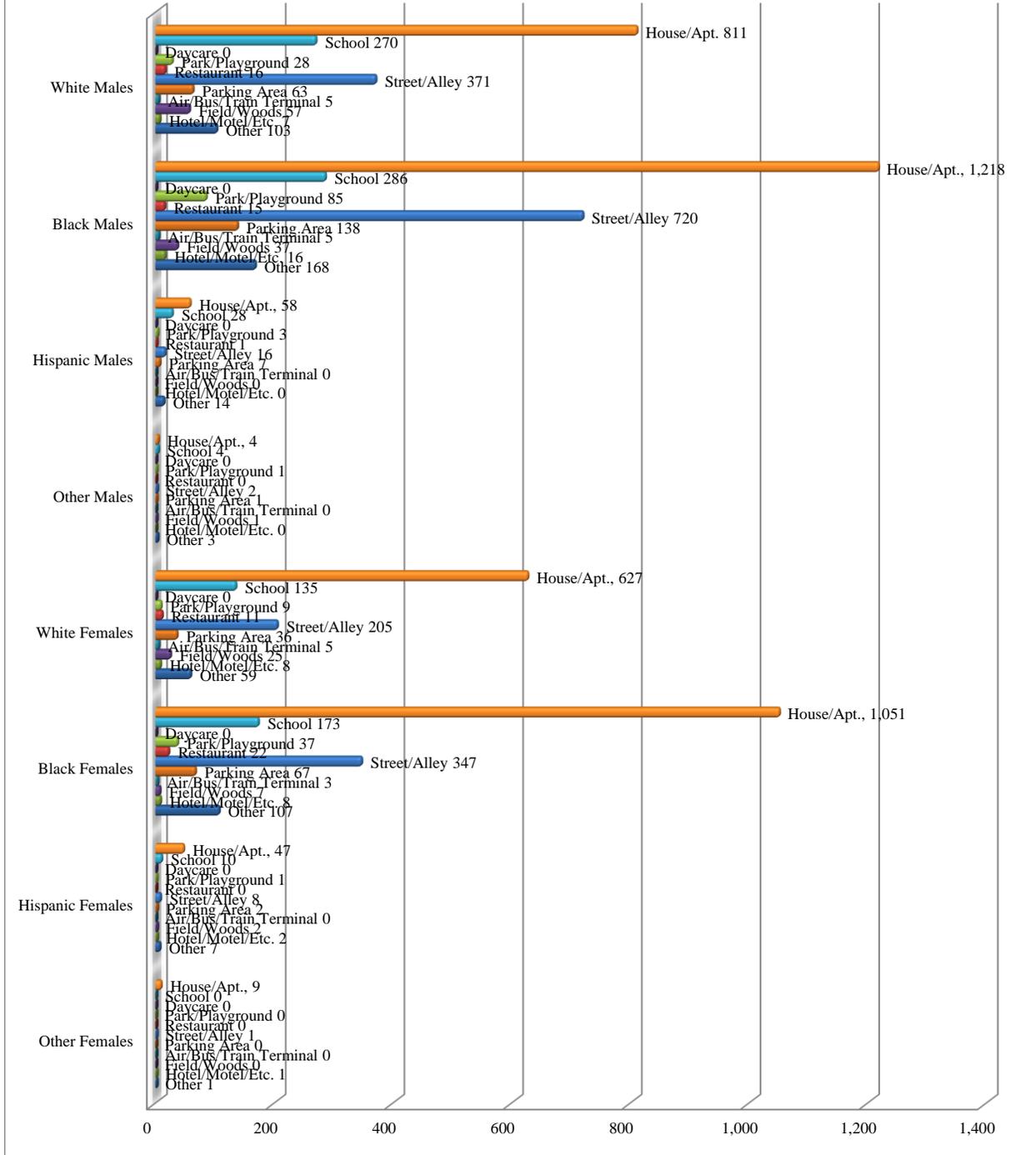
Aggravated Assault Count and Rate for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
Black Males	2,688	76.29
Black Females	1,822	53.08
White Males	1,731	27.25
White Females	1,120	18.51
Hispanic Males	127	17.57
Hispanic Females	79	11.60
Other Males	16	7.59
Other Females	12	5.39



## Aggravated Assault Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

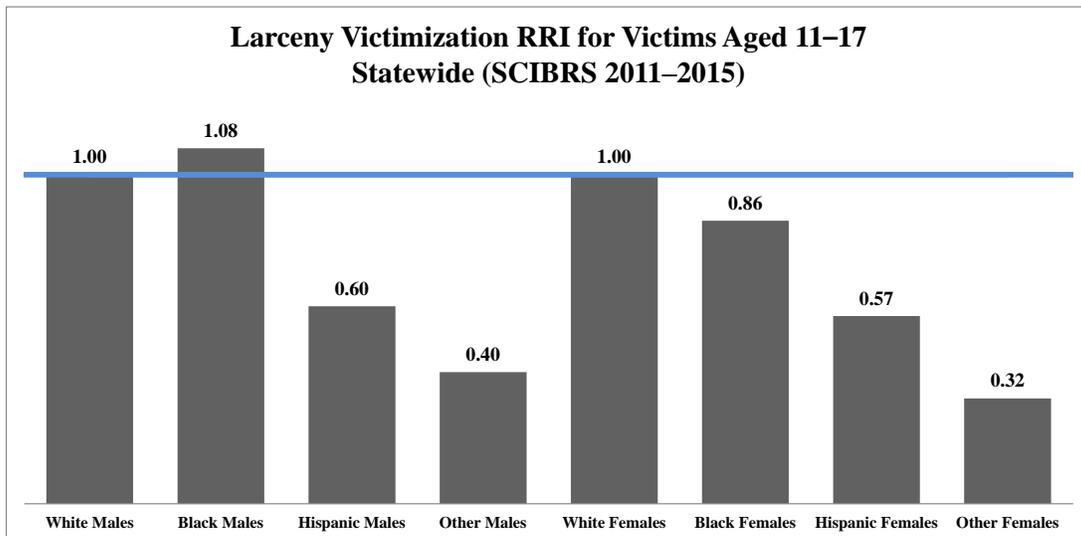
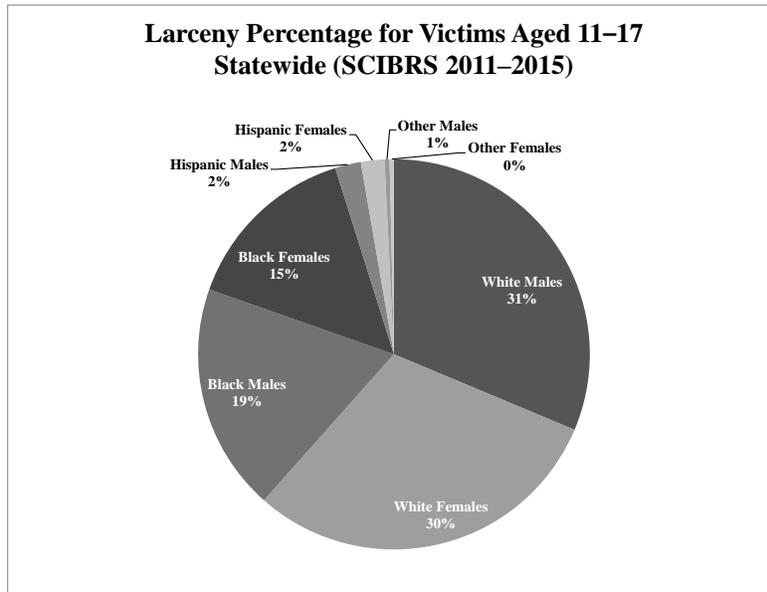


## Aggravated Assault Locations for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

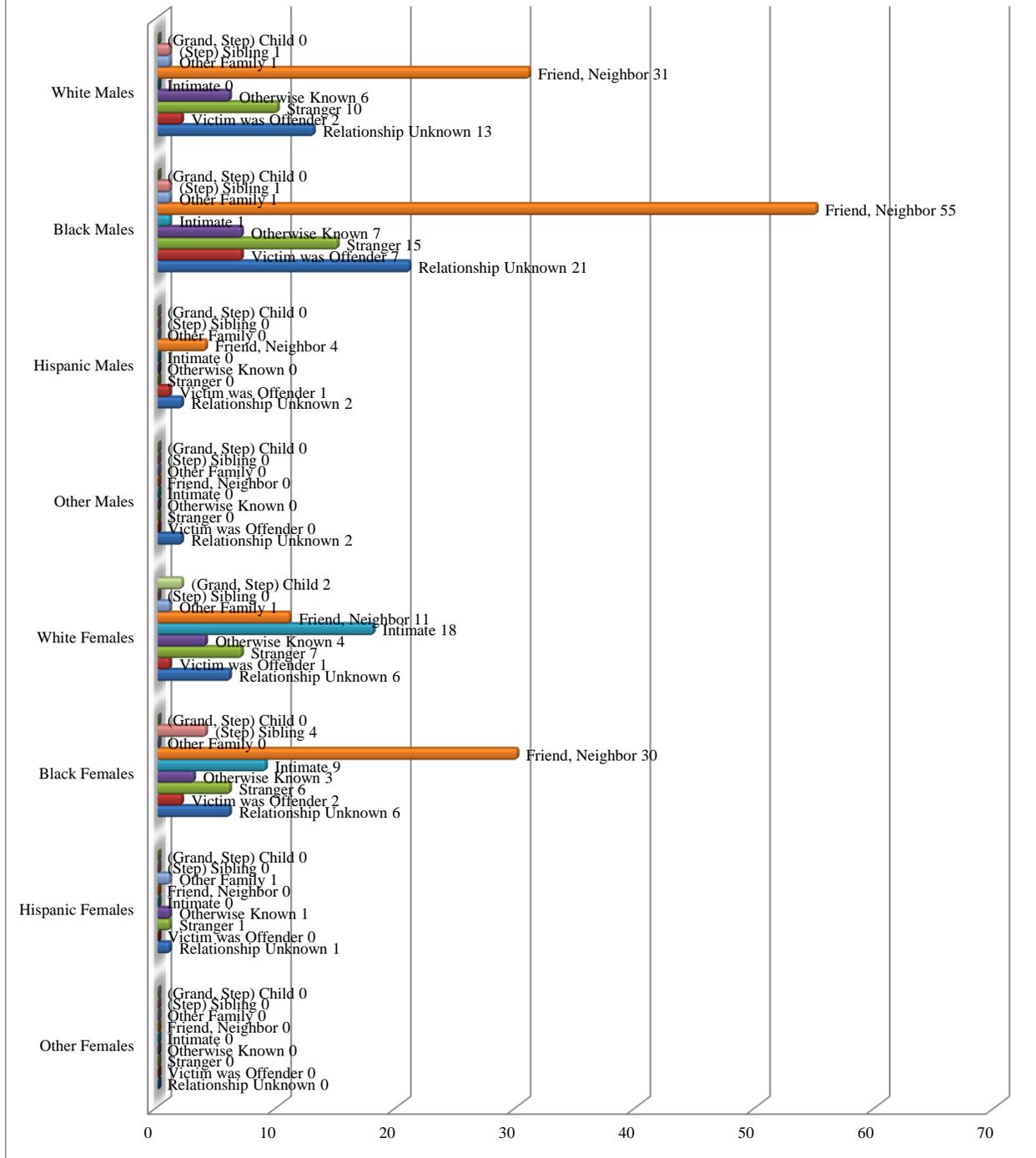


Larceny

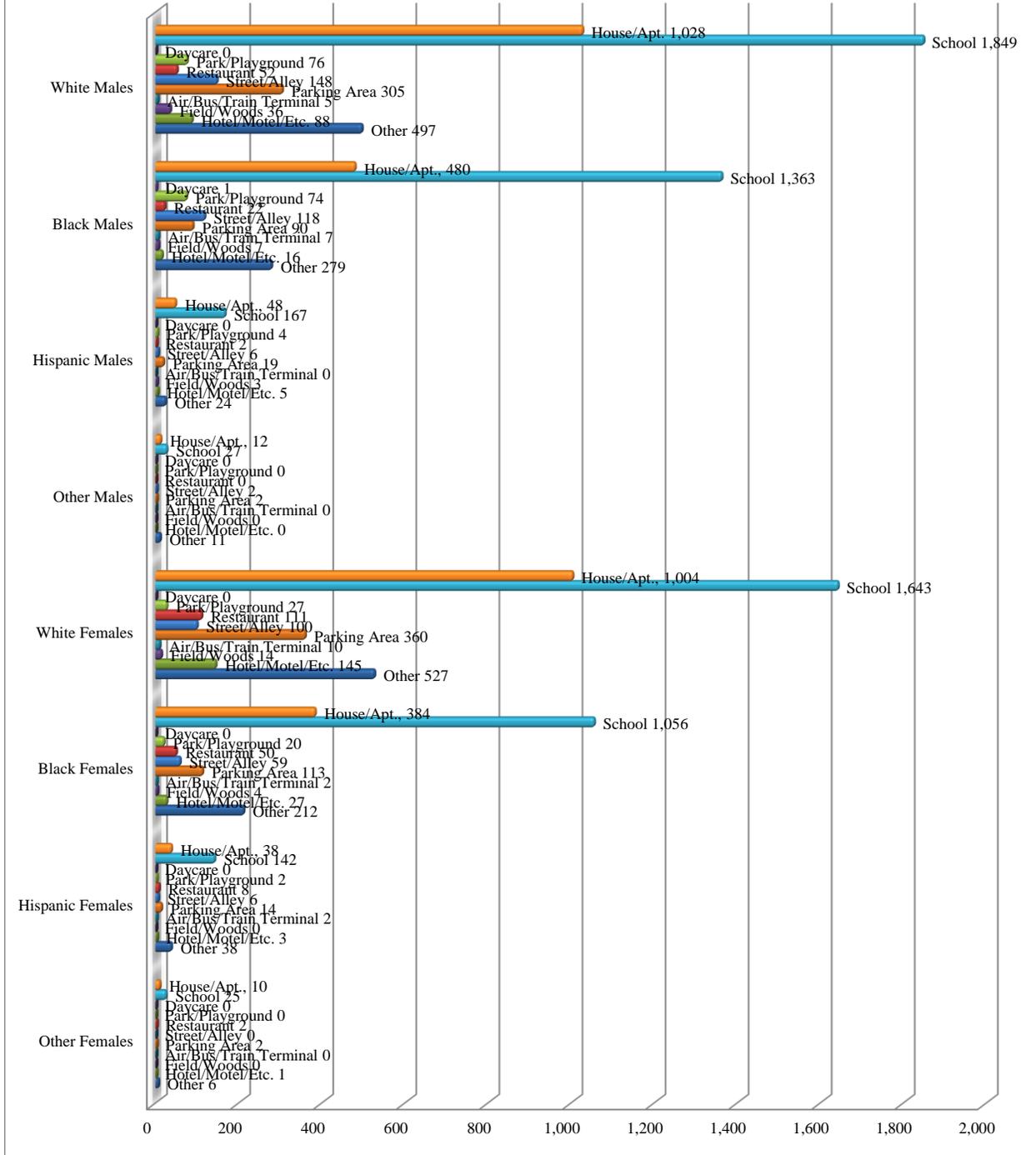
Larceny Count and Rate for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
White Males	4,083	64.29
White Females	3,940	65.11
Black Males	2,456	69.71
Black Females	1,925	56.09
Hispanic Males	278	38.45
Hispanic Females	253	37.15
Other Males	54	25.62
Other Females	46	20.65



## Larceny Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

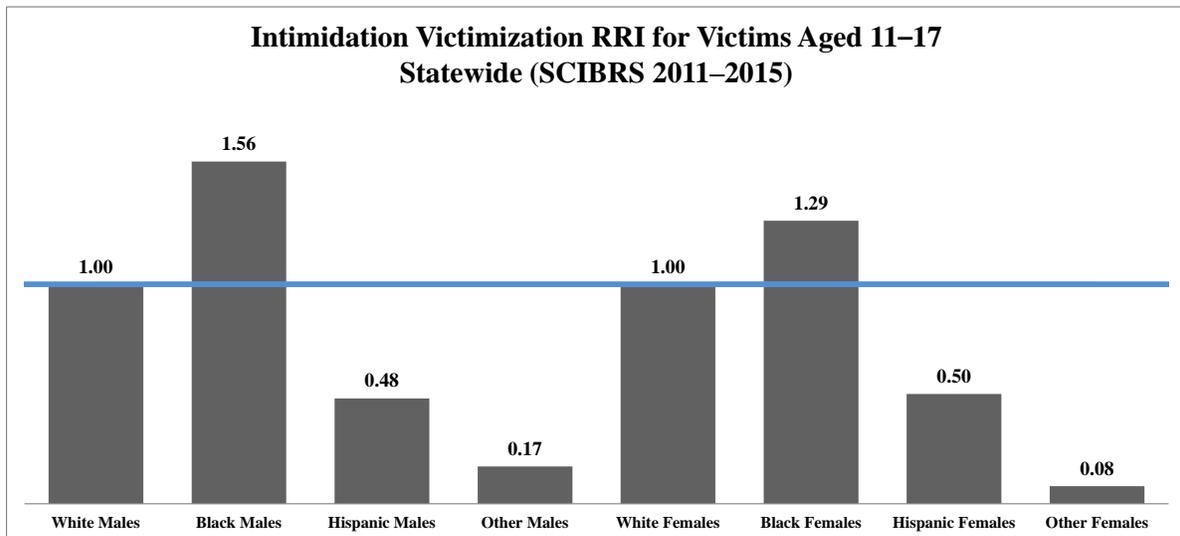
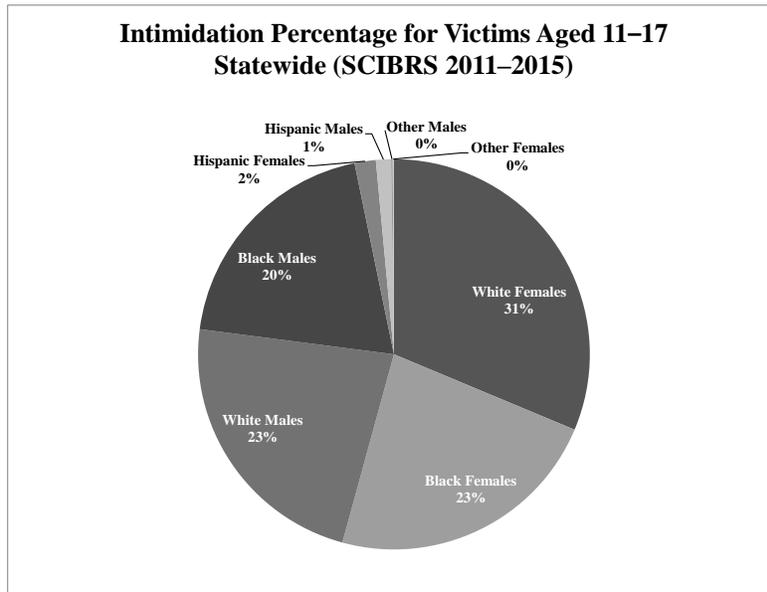


## Larceny Locations for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

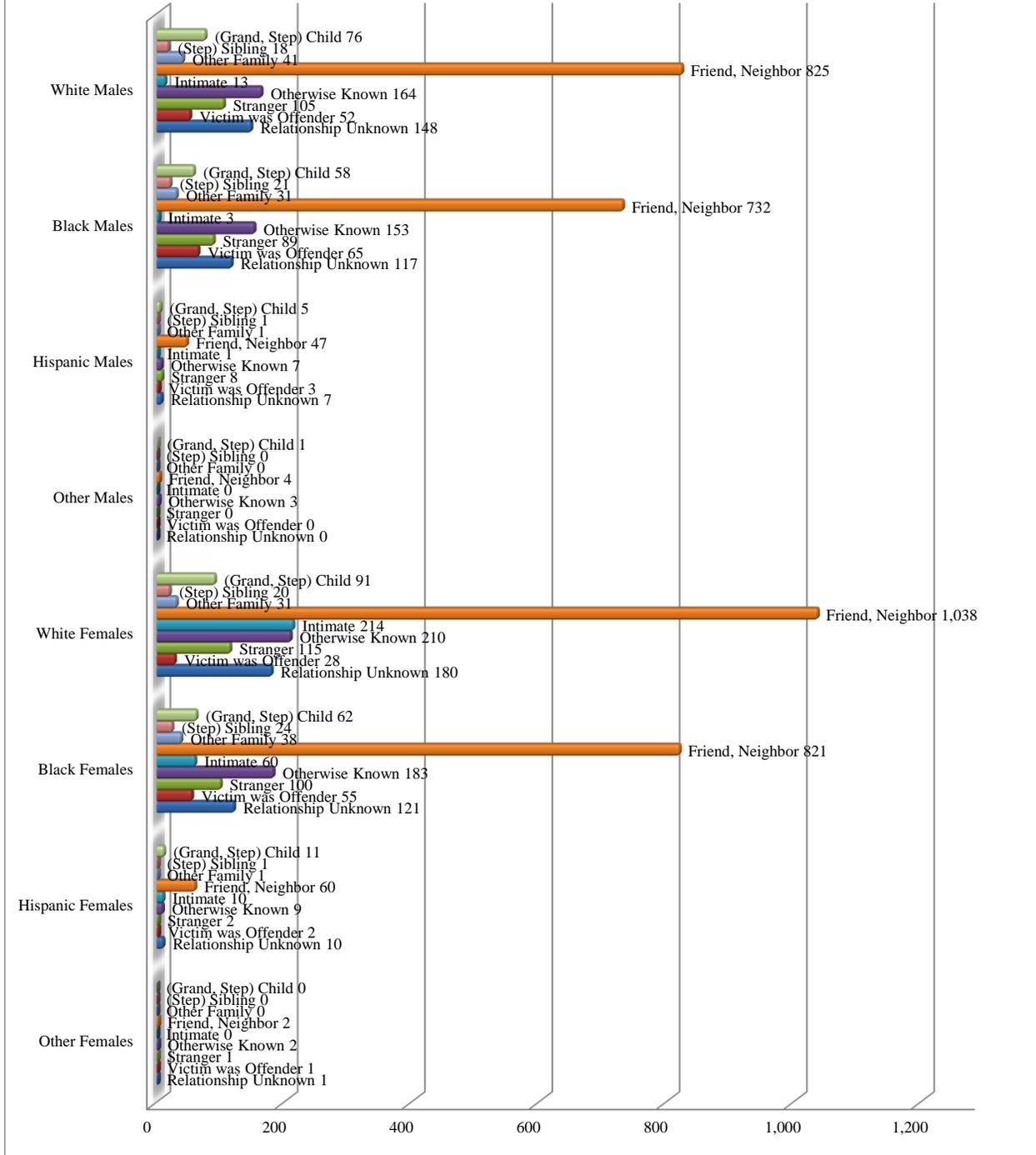


Intimidation

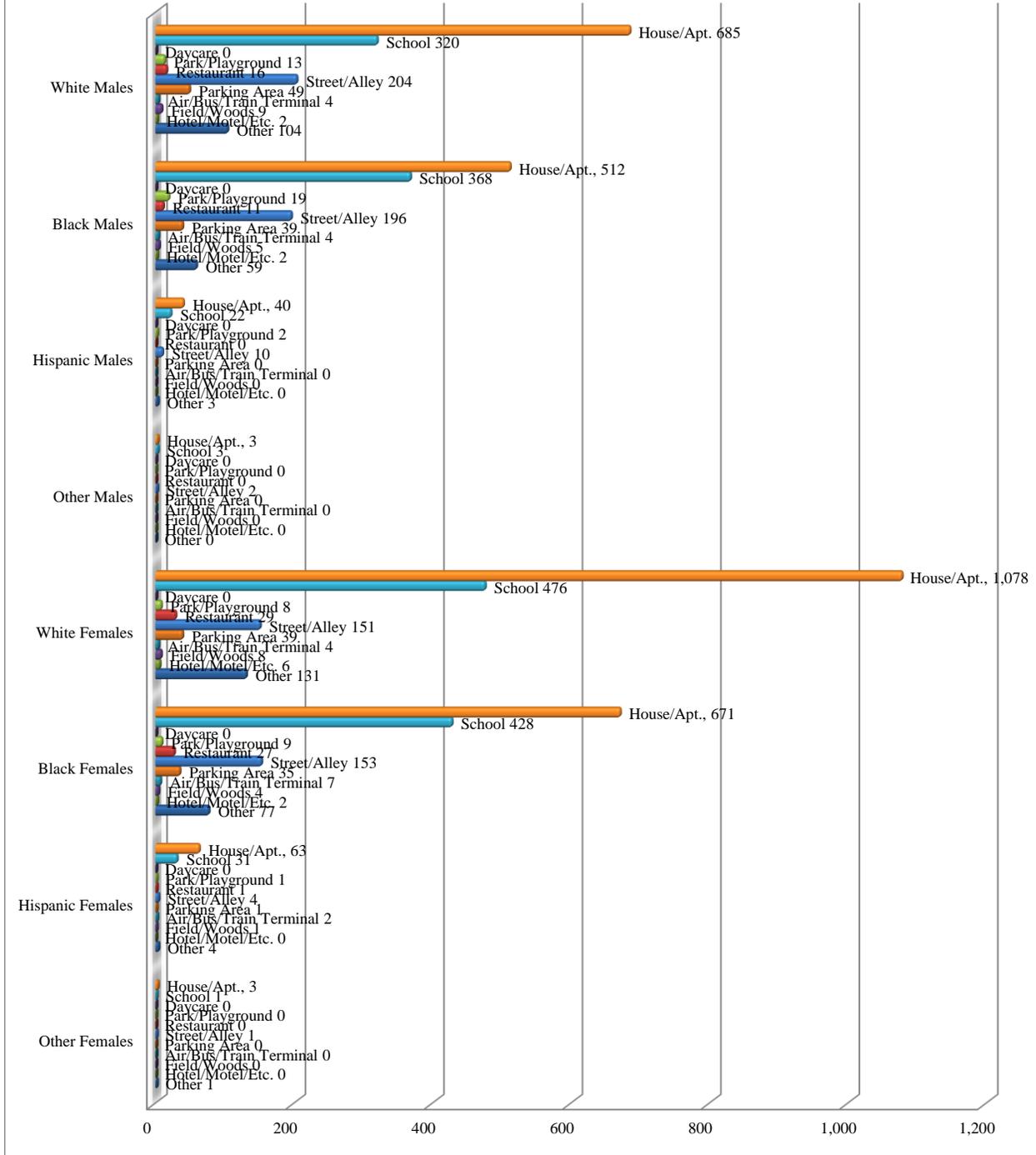
Intimidation Count and Rate for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
White Females	1,930	31.90
Black Females	1,413	41.17
White Males	1,406	22.14
Black Males	1,215	34.48
Hispanic Females	108	15.86
Hispanic Males	77	10.65
Other Males	8	3.80
Other Females	6	2.69



## Intimidation Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

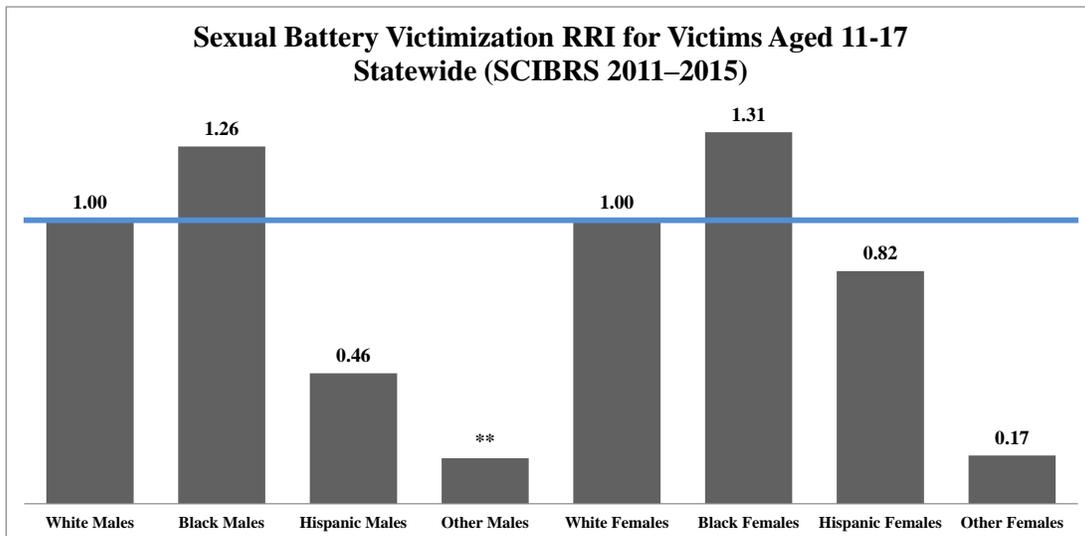
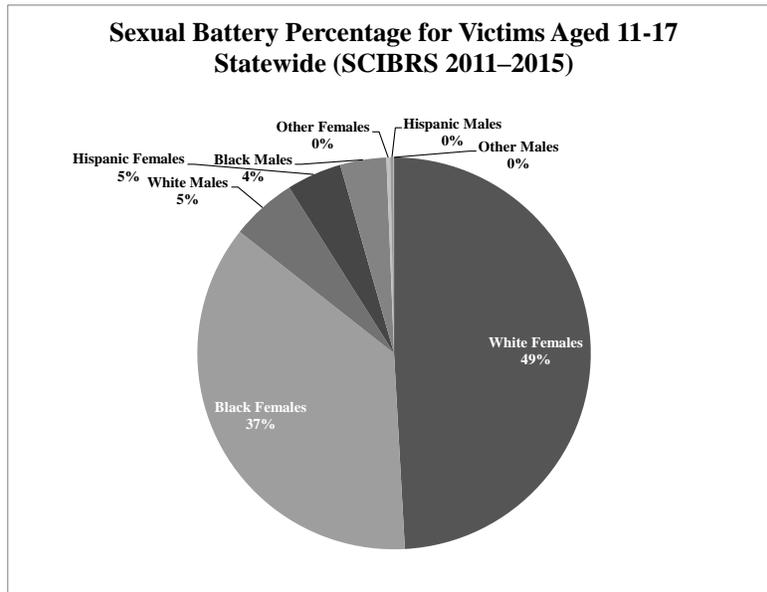


## Intimidation Locations for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

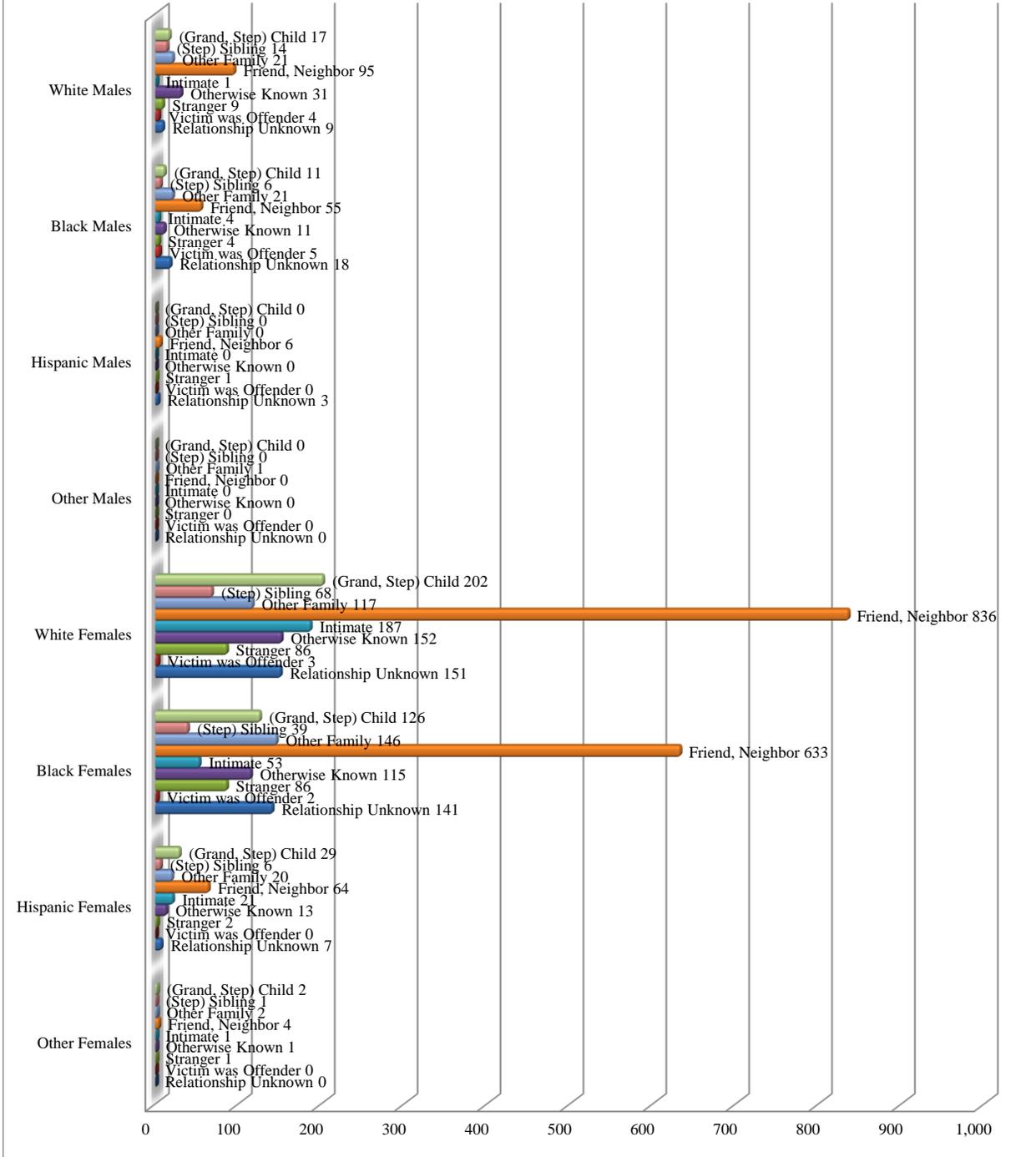


Sexual Battery

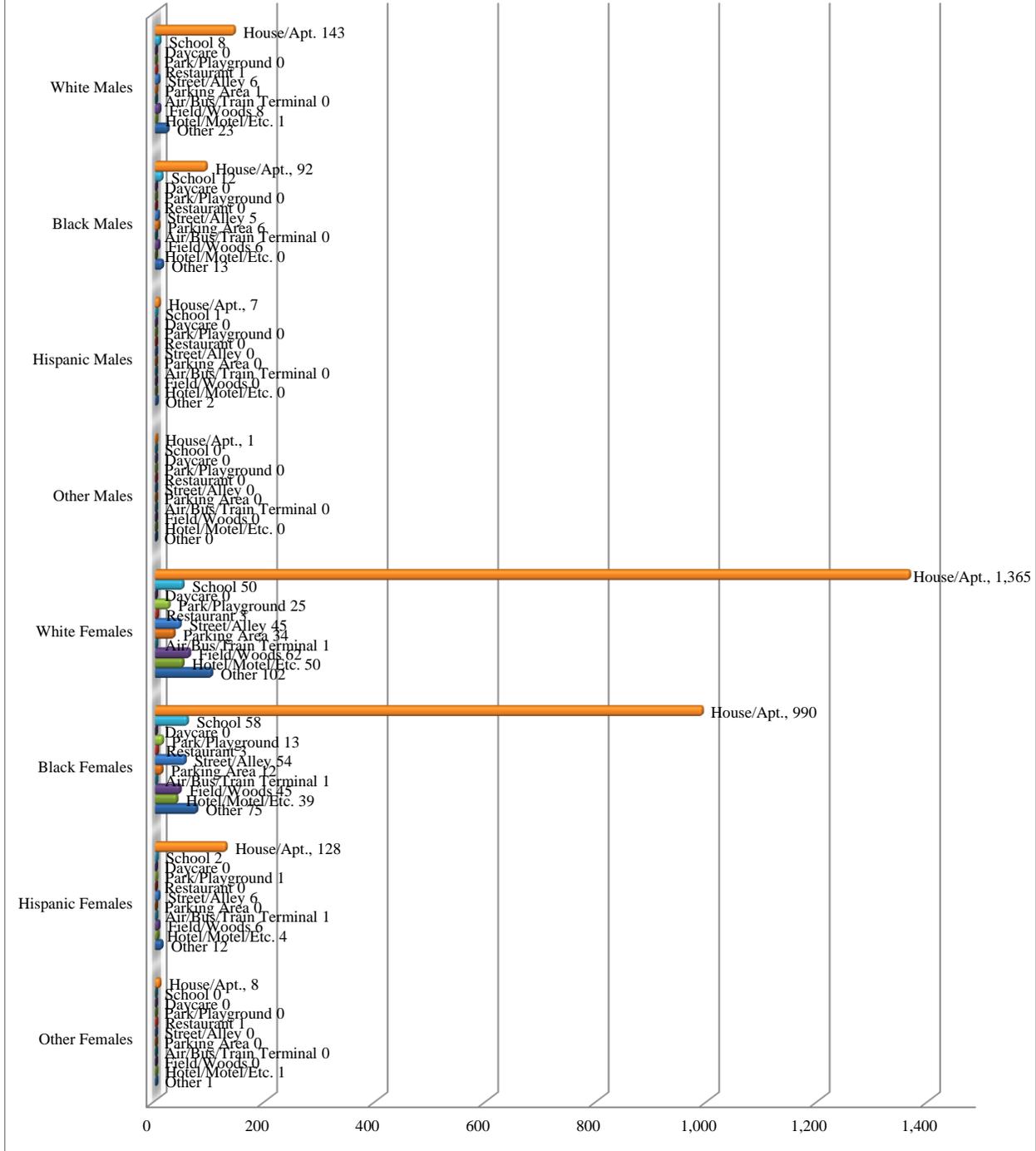
Sexual Battery Count and Rate for Victims Aged 11-17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011-2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
White Females	1,735	28.67
Black Females	1,290	37.58
White Males	191	3.01
Hispanic Females	160	23.49
Black Males	134	3.80
Other Females	11	4.94
Hispanic Males	10	1.38
Other Males	1	0.47



## Sexual Battery Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

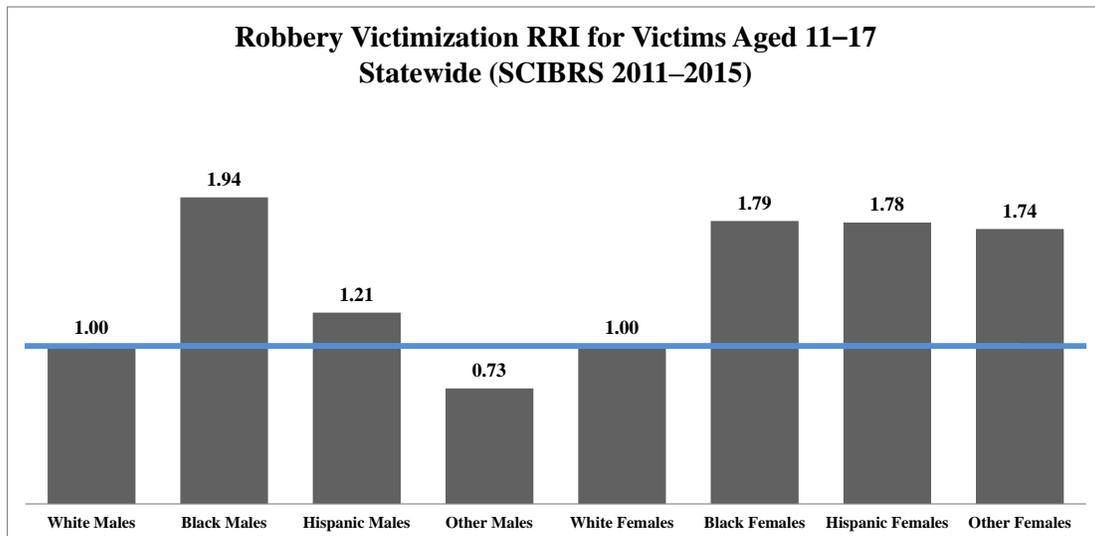
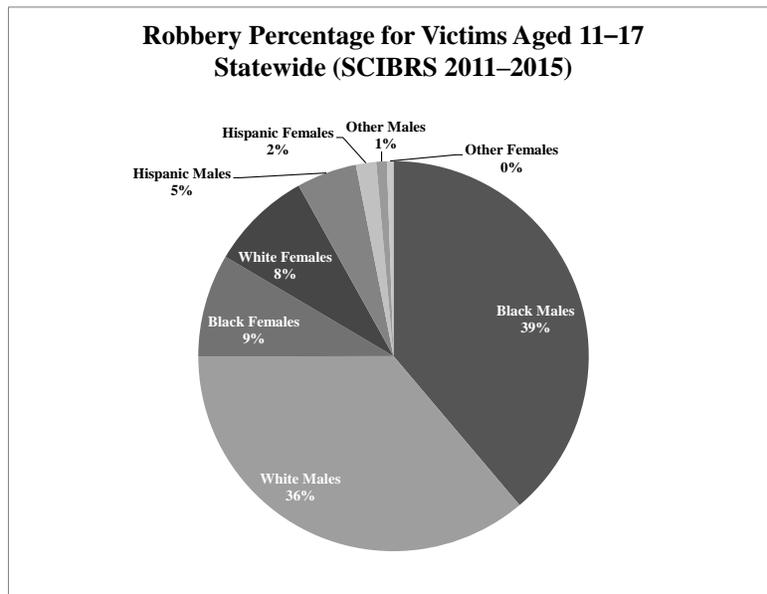


## Sexual Battery Locations for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

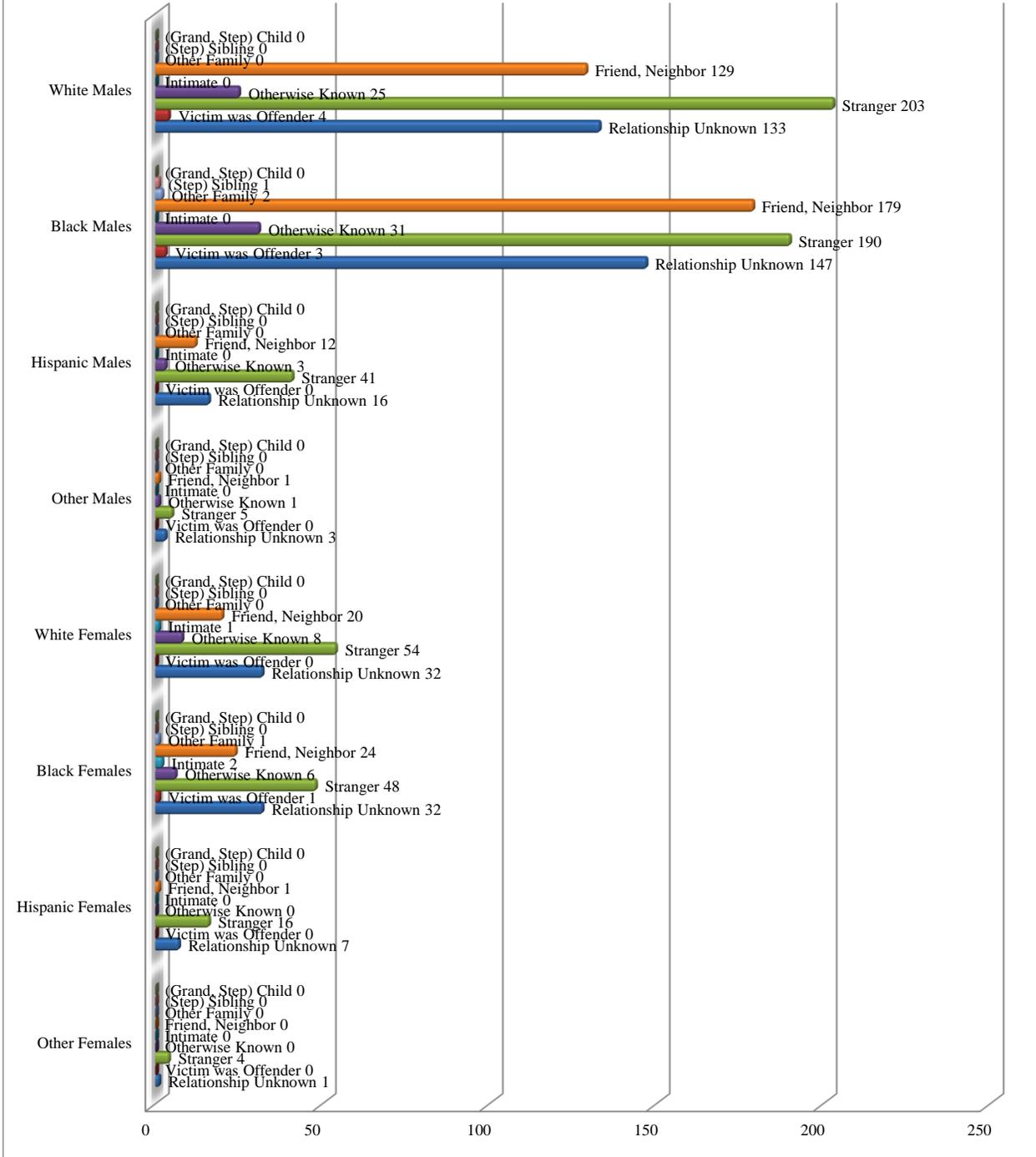


Robbery

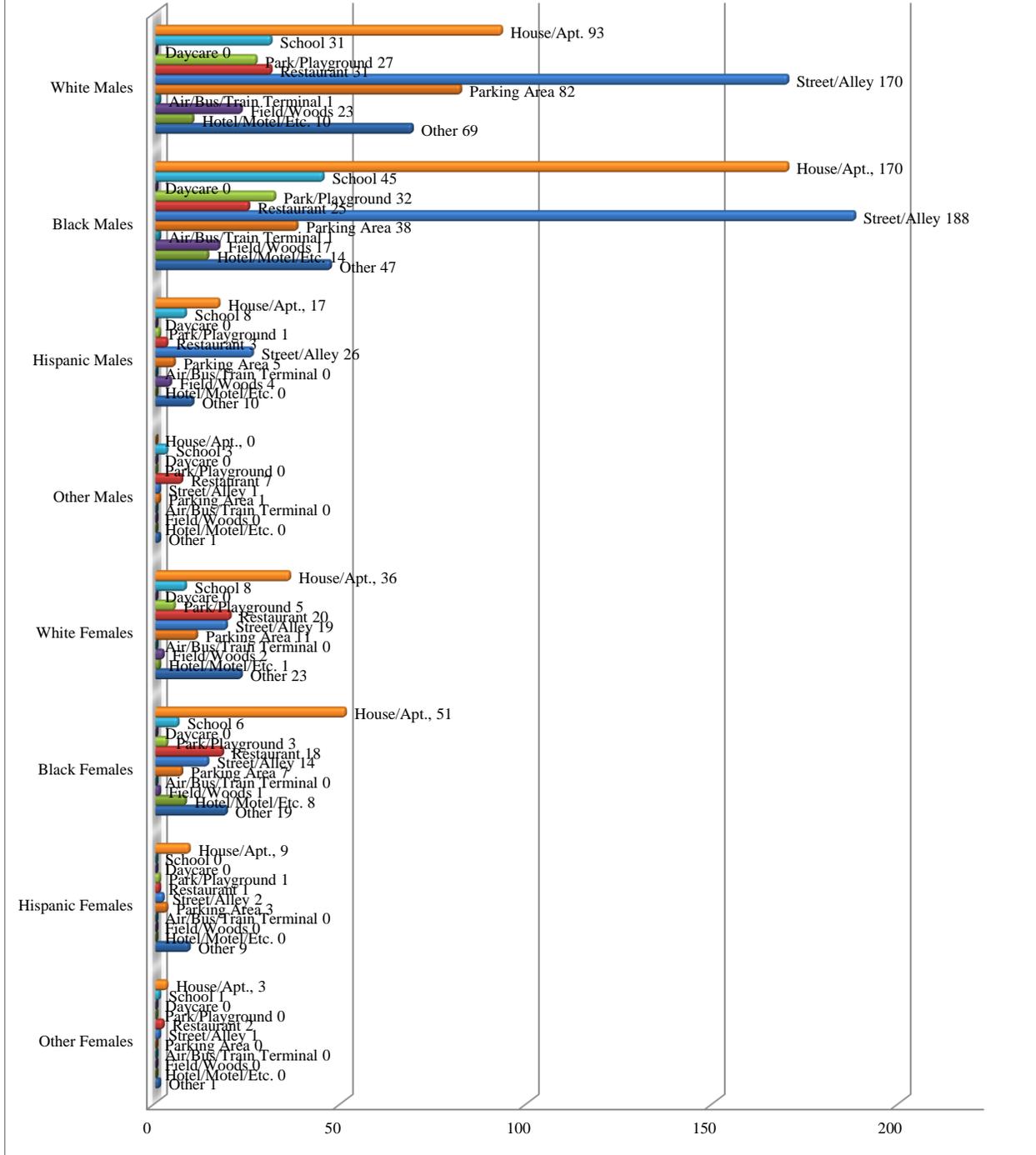
Robbery Count and Rate for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
Black Males	577	16.38
White Males	537	8.46
Black Females	127	3.70
White Females	125	2.07
Hispanic Males	74	10.24
Hispanic Females	25	3.67
Other Males	13	6.17
Other Females	8	3.59



## Robbery Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

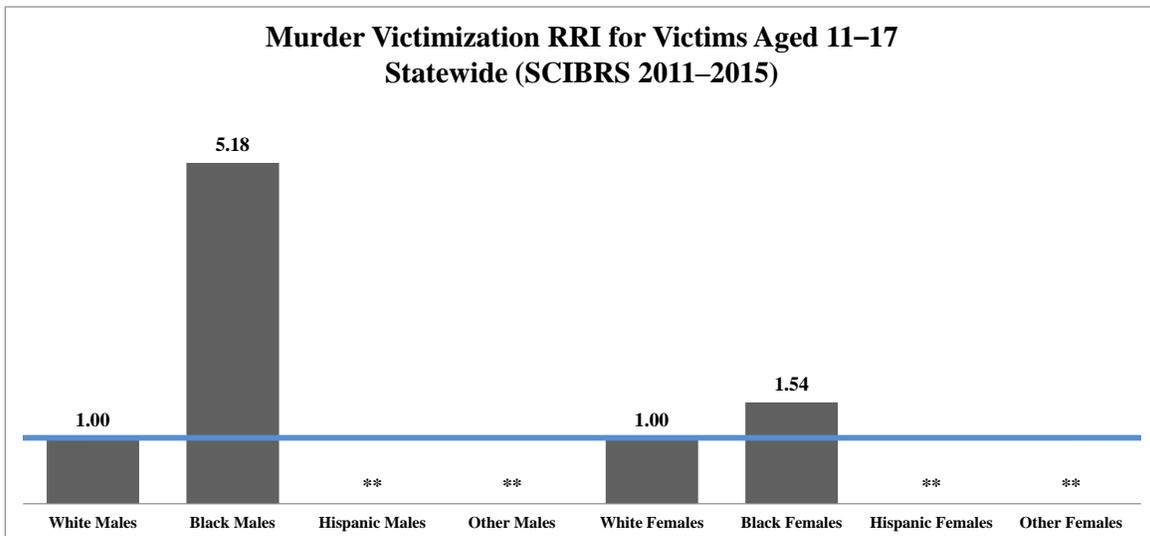
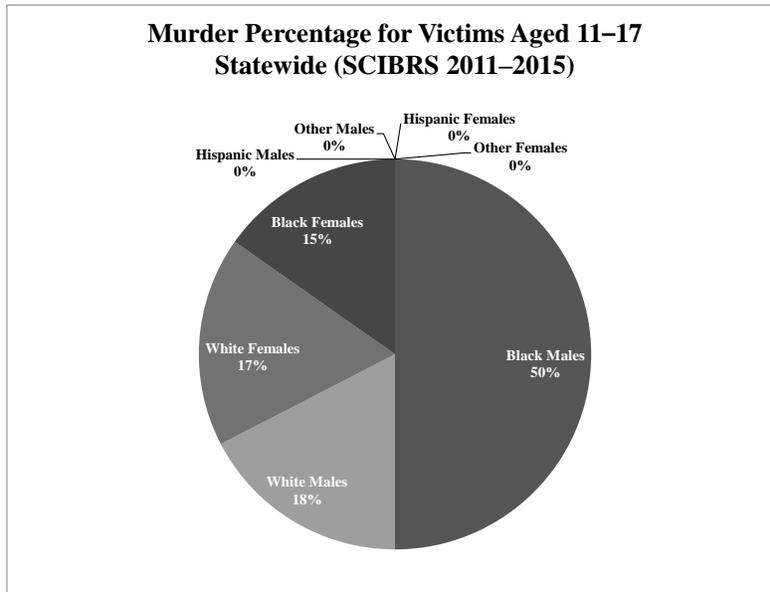


## Robbery Locations for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)

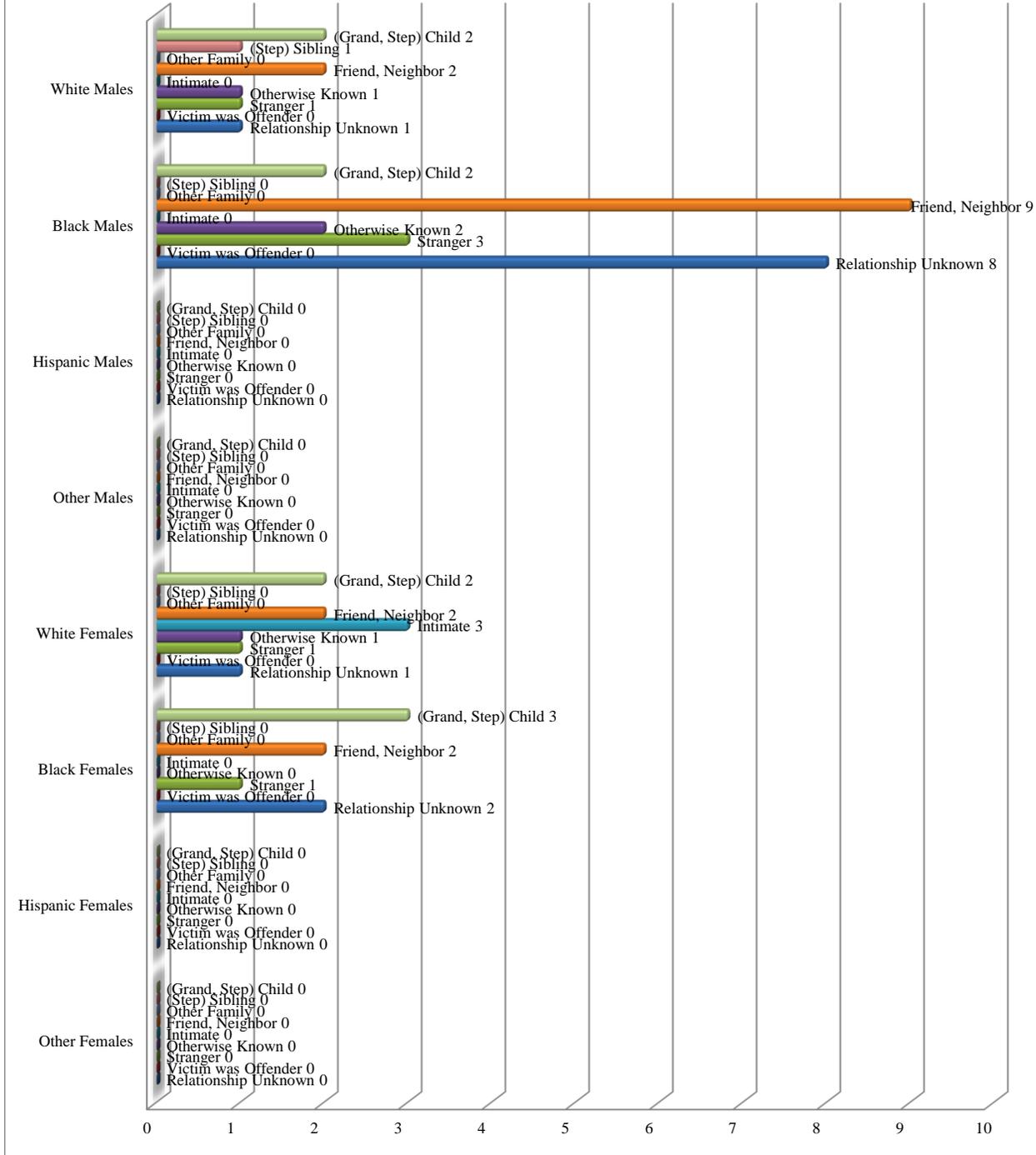


Murder

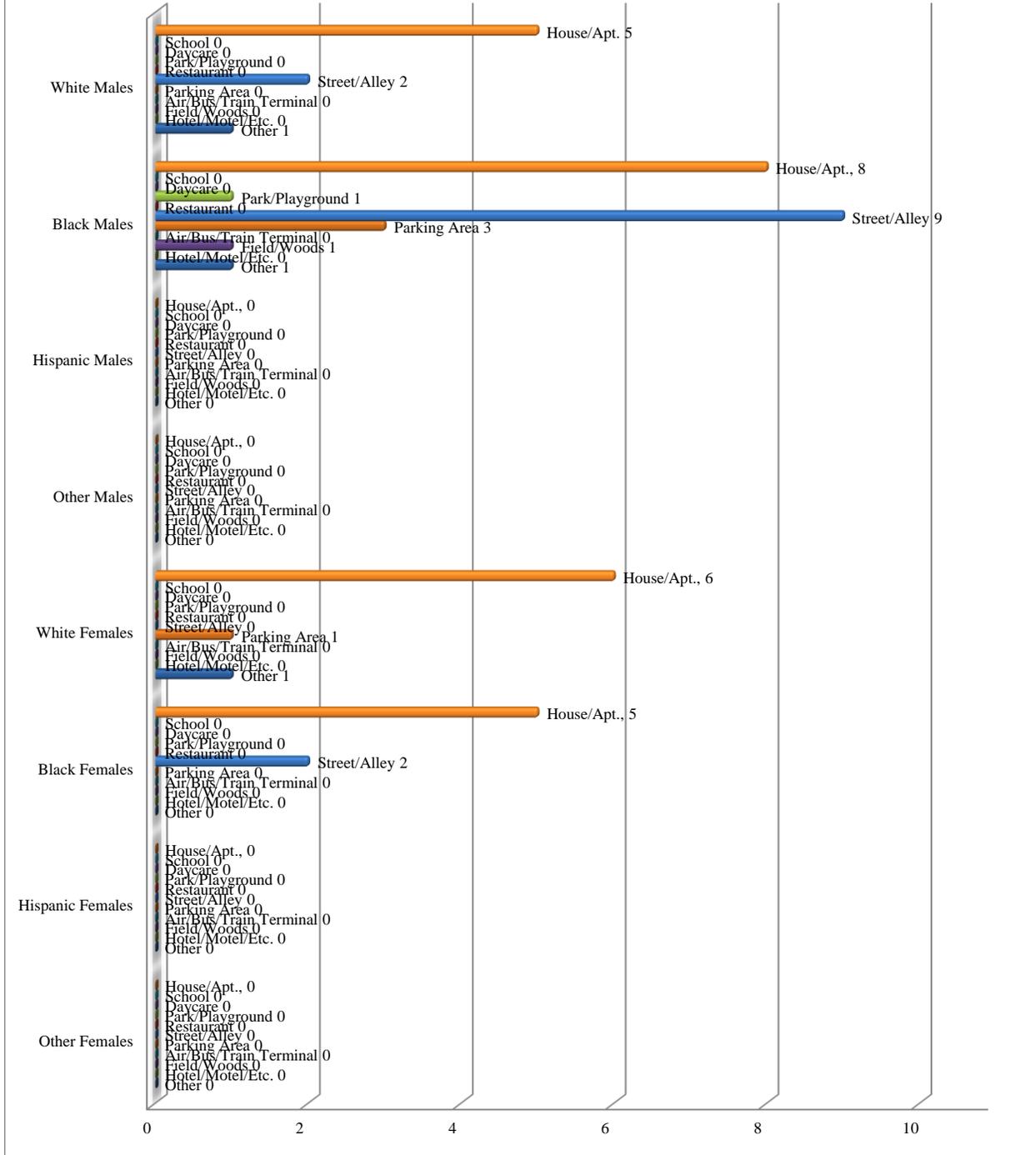
Murder Count and Rate for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
Group	Victims	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
Black Males	23	0.65
White Males	8	0.13
White Females	8	0.13
Black Females	7	0.20
Hispanic Males	0	0.00
Other Males	0	0.00
Hispanic Females	0	0.00
Other Females	0	0.00



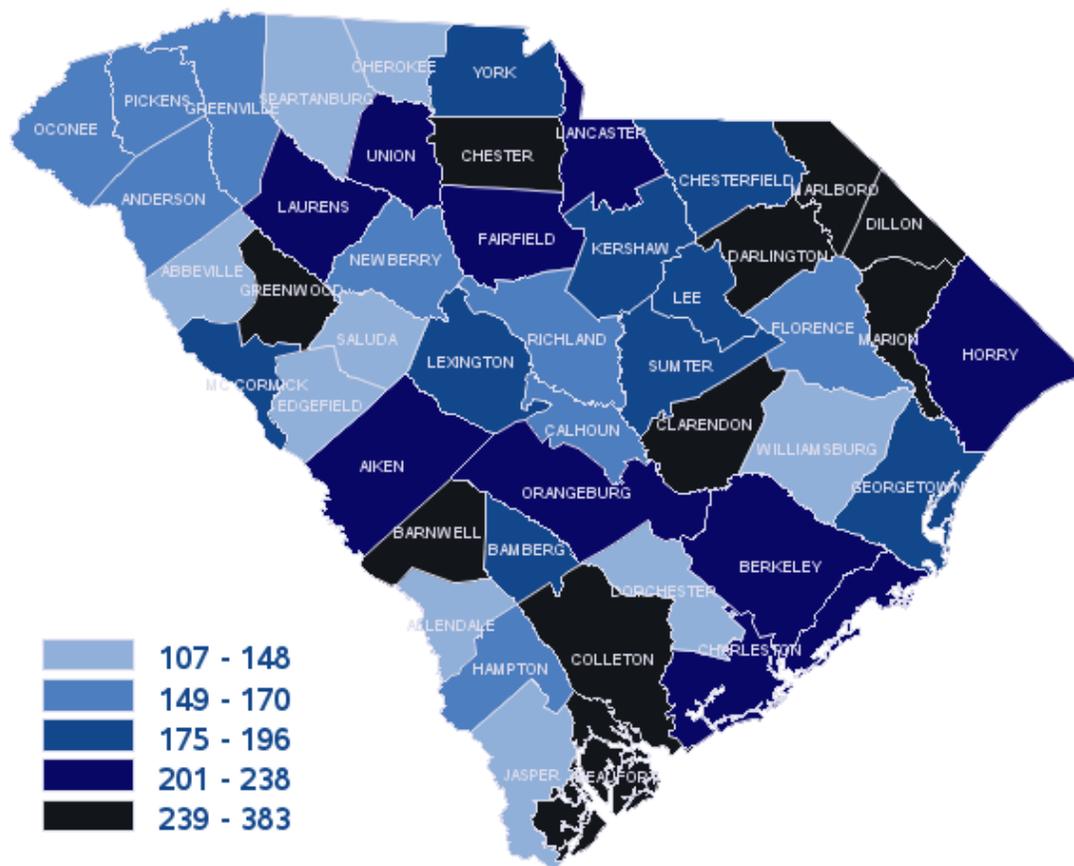
## Murder Victim-to-Offender Relationships for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)



## Murder Locations for Victims Aged 11–17 Statewide (SCIBRS 2011–2015)



## Youth (Aged 0 - 17) Victimization Rates (per 10k) South Carolina Counties (SCIBRS 2011 - 2015)



South Carolina Statistical Analysis Center

Count and Rate for Victims Aged 0–17 (SCIBRS 2011–2015)		
South Carolina Counties	Victims of Crimes Against Persons and/or Crimes Against Property	Victimization Rate (per 10k)
Abbeville	386	142
Aiken	3,828	210
Allendale	130	131
Anderson	3,773	169
Bamberg	302	189
Barnwell	844	303
Beaufort	4,629	268
Berkeley	4,780	201
Calhoun	246	159
Charleston	8,382	222
Cherokee	935	139
Chester	969	257
Chesterfield	968	180
Clarendon	929	261
Colleton	1,247	283
Darlington	1,888	239
Dillon	1,125	275
Dorchester	2,797	148
Edgefield	323	124
Fairfield	552	226
Florence	2,629	157
Georgetown	1,185	193
Greenville	9,559	170
Greenwood	2,549	314
Hampton	345	149
Horry	6,760	238
Jasper	317	107
Kershaw	1,356	181
Lancaster	1,876	208
Laurens	1,727	231
Lee	363	187
Lexington	6,387	196
McCormick	121	185
Marion	1,050	276
Marlboro	1,112	383
Newberry	689	165
Oconee	1,266	165
Orangeburg	2,366	231
Pickens	1,849	155
Richland	7,392	168
Saluda	279	125
Spartanburg	3,707	107
Sumter	2,344	176
Union	719	233
Williamsburg	518	141
York	5,241	175